TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 67 NOVEMBER 1, 1944 NO. 5

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Old news is good news when it refers to the features of a product like the SONOCO Cork Cot—with its more than 10 years successful experience, and still retaining the same advantages over any other cot.

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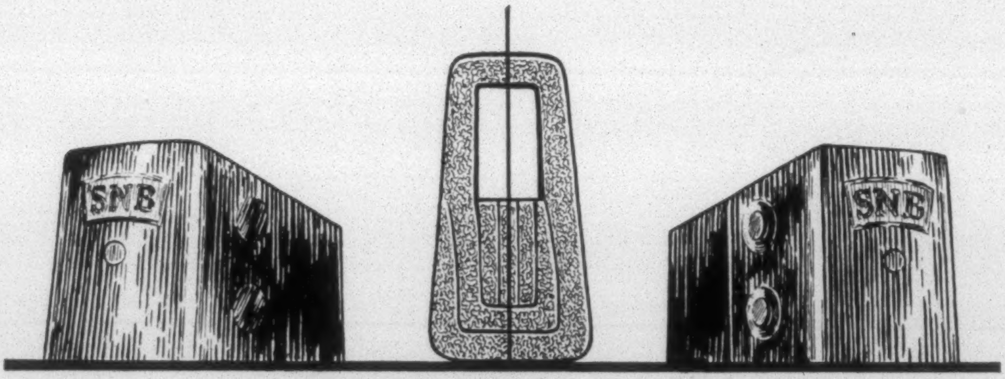
He also suggests that now is a good time to get some Balanced SLIP-NOT Pickers—Matched and Stretched Hair Harness Straps and Real Binder Leather, and, of course, SLIP-NOT Belts.



THE BALANCED PICKER

SLIP-NOT *Belting* CORPORATION

KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

Published Semi-Monthly by Clark Publishing Company, 218 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. Subscription $1.50 per year in advance. Entered as second-class mail matter March 2, 1911, at Postoffice, Charlotte, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2, 1897.

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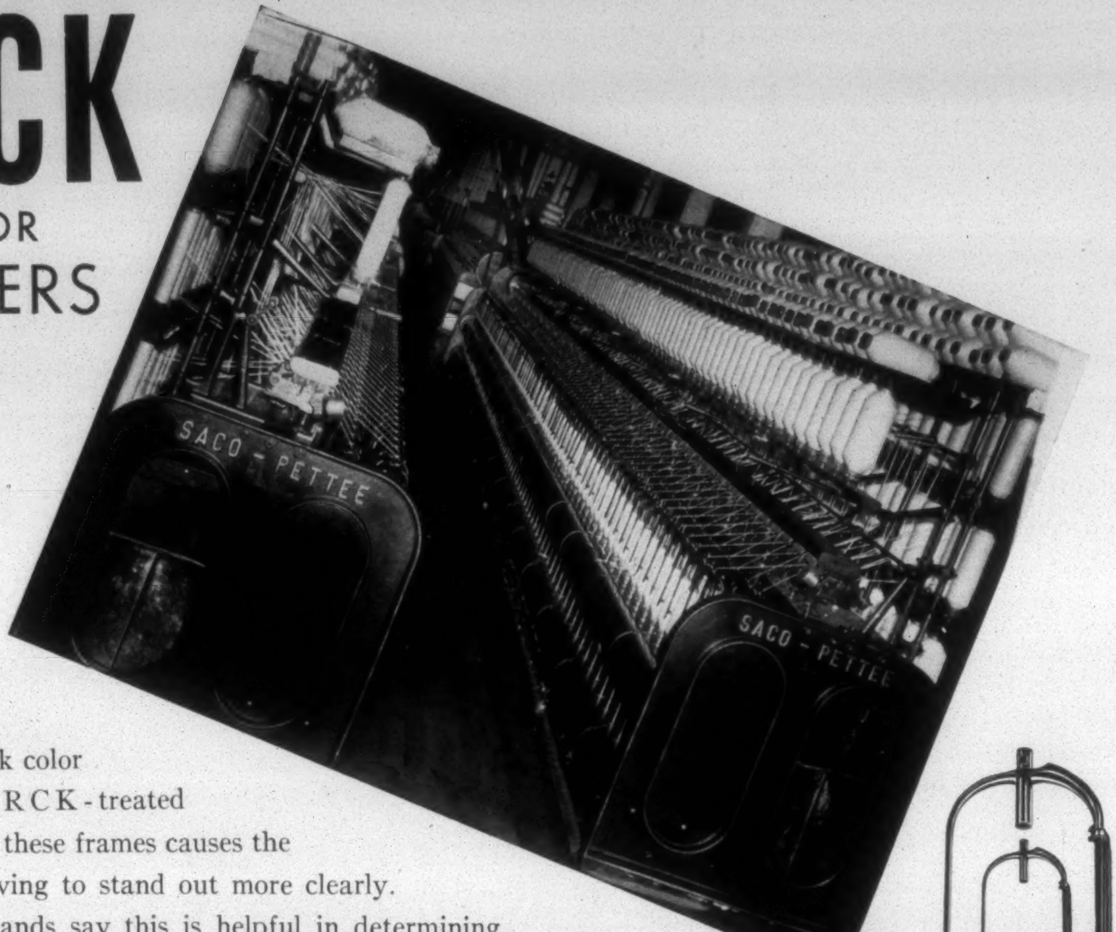
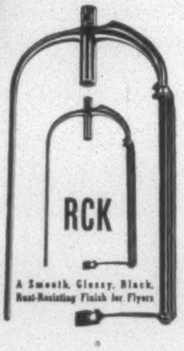
RCK
FOR FLYERS



The black color of the RCK-treated flyers on these frames causes the white roving to stand out more clearly. Frame hands say this is helpful in determining at a glance whether or not all ends are up. They also say that the black color is restful to the eyes, especially at night.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A Smooth, Glossy, Black, Rust-Resisting Finish for Flyers

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FLYERS COMPLETELY REPAIRED AND RCK-TREATED
All Balancing Done With Our IDEAL BALANCING MACHINE

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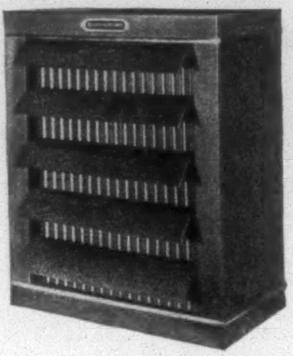
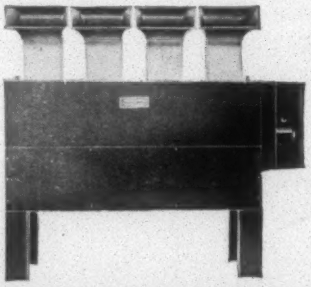
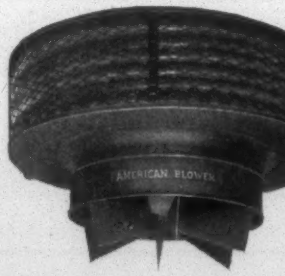

American Blower Venturafin Unit Heater (Horizontal Type).


American Blower Sirocco Unit Heater (Blower Type).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America's great war industries have ample protection against fifth columnists and saboteurs. Many of these plants, too, have protected workers against hot spots, cold spots, and other forms of improper heating which cause unhealthful working conditions, by the installation of American Blower Unit Heaters.

There are three types of American Blower Unit Heaters. Venturafin Unit Heaters—a Horizontal Type for wall or ceiling mountings in factories, plant offices, garages, warehouses, etc., wherever it is advisable to force heated air over wide areas at desired levels. Sirocco Unit Heaters—big Blower Type Units for floor or ceiling applications in exceptionally large, hard-to-heat industrial plants, airplane hangars and shops. Vertical Unit Heaters—which are exceptionally fine for large industrial plants and other areas where heated air must be forced over wide spaces.

Of course, there are sizes and types for your job and you can buy them now with an order carrying a Priority Rating of AA-5 or better (with a specified delivery date), and you will save up to 20% or more in fuel consumption this winter. Why not order your plant protected against the weather right now?

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CANADIAN SIROCCO COMPANY, LTD., WINDSOR, ONTARIO
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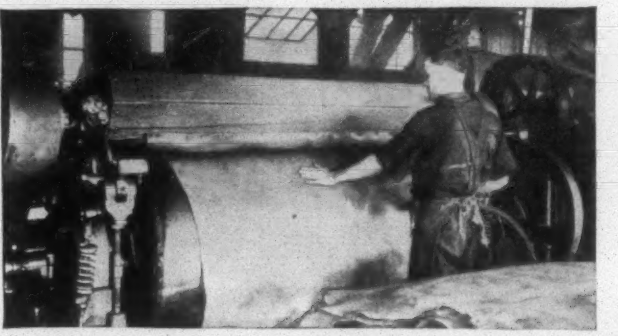
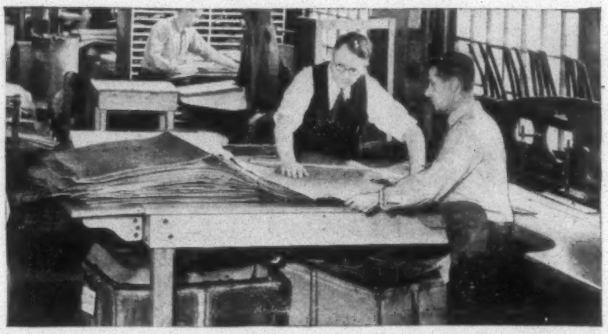
IN many a weave room today you can look up and down a row of looms and see plenty of orange color — pickers, check straps, lug straps and other leather products all colored alike — the distinctive orange which identifies Graton & Knight's "Hairitan" leather.

The WHY for all the *ORANGE* in the weave room



"Hairitan" is an exclusive tannage for loom services — giving you the greater resiliency and longer life which you demand for those services. Improvements made during the early part of the war have convinced users that "Hairitan" — with its great resiliency and high tensile strength — is at least the equal of any "European-type" hair-on leather.



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JACK & FLAT HARNESS STRAPS for heavy duty work

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LUG STRAPS 4 or 5 ply folded, stitched; 2 or 3 ply, cemented

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Graton & Knight also manufacture oak-tanned pickers, lug straps, bunters, box plate and binder leathers . . . "Research" rub roll aprons . . . G&K condenser tapes . . . G&K comber and gill box aprons . . . "Research" leather belting.

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MAINTAIN FOR THE FUTURE YOUR *PRESENT* CONSERVATIVE CASH POSITION. IT WILL BENEFIT YOUR THINKING AS WELL AS YOUR STATEMENT.

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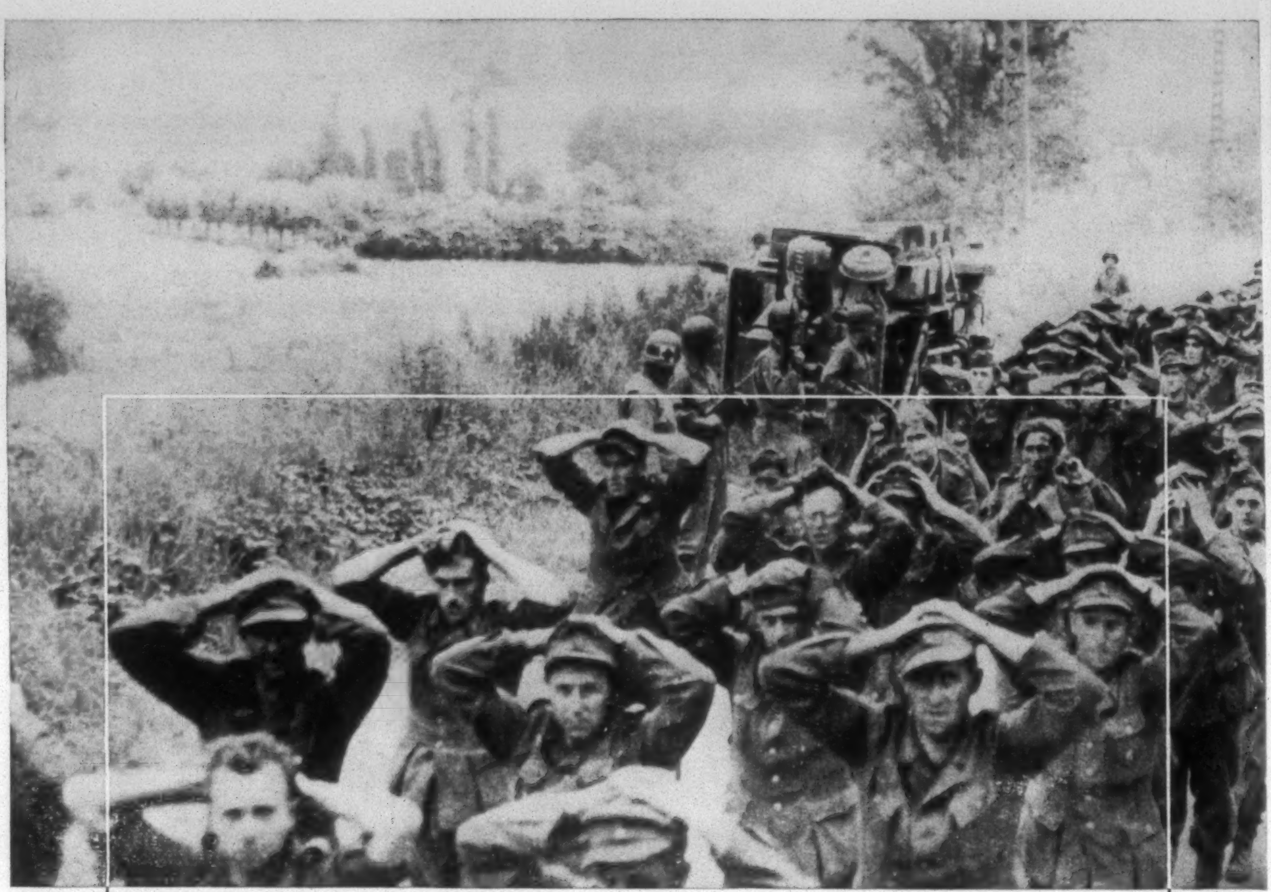

In Defeating this Enemy . . .
A *Future* Enemy is Defeated, Too

Among the weapons and equipment, now smashing the enemy into unconditional surrender, are regiments of formidable new ideas that will fight fully as effectively—*after the war, here at home*—against enemies like deflation, depression, and unemployment.

Those who return to C & K from military service will find that their two most valued possessions have been well kept in trust . . . their jobs and their hopes for the future. In fact, they will find this house in better order than ever before . . . with new experience, new alertness, new facilities, ideas, plans. For our experience has kept pace with theirs. We've found new tools, and many more effective new ways of doing things.

The work of the war has brought C & K engineers and scientists into contact with manufacturers, laboratories, and other organizations engaged in a multitude of activities not related to the textile industry. Entirely new ideas have resulted. Methods have been changed. Equipment has been added—all to the end of insuring the future of C & K's loom business through greater loom efficiency.

So there will be better jobs here at C & K because there's a big job to be done in working out applications . . . to loom-design and construction . . . for all the many new ideas we have worked out for military weapons and equipment. And *you*, Mr. Mill Operator, can be sure that as soon as any new feature is proved to be practical, it will be made available to you as soon as possible—to increase your weave room efficiency.

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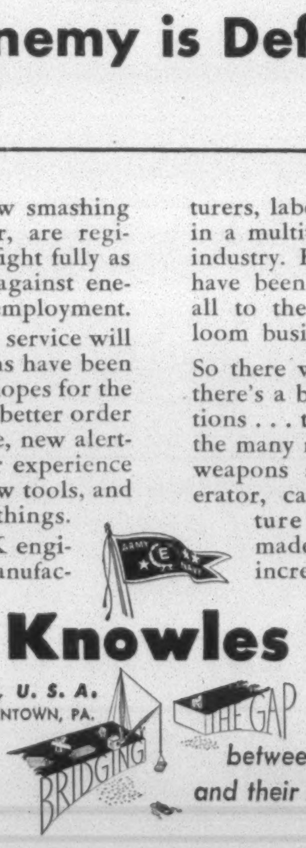

between Today's War Weapons . . .
and their New Uses in Tomorrow's Looms

Saco-Lowell-ize

1 . . . to utilize floor space so as to achieve the ideal in continuity of production.

2 . . . to coordinate all successive steps in processing.

3 . . . to reduce waste, spoilage and useless transportation of stock.

4 . . . to attain the greatest economy in maintenance and operating costs.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

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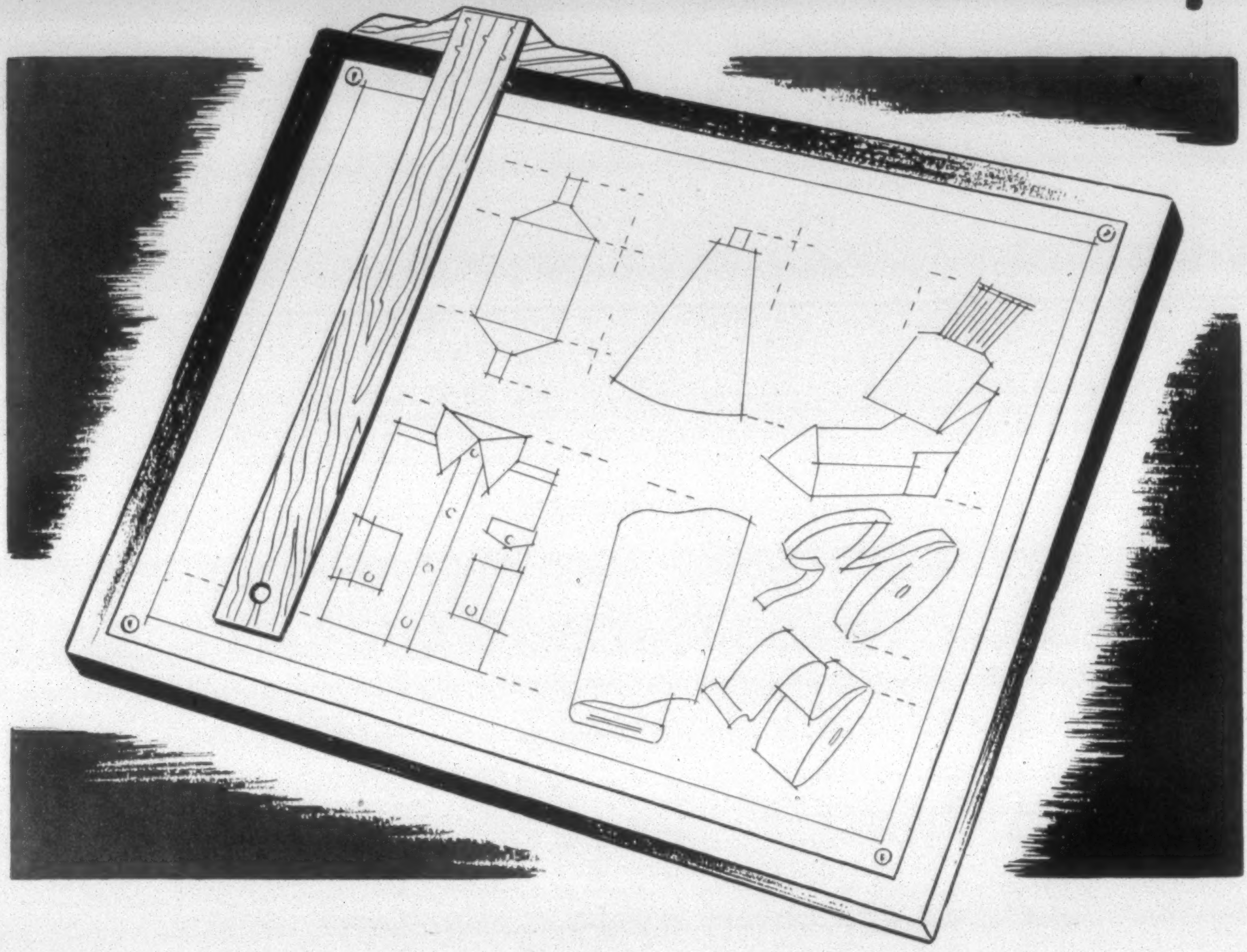
WHAT TYPE POST-WAR TEXTILES?



More synthetics? More new numbers than in normal years? Or, are post-war textiles going to follow fairly closely the ante-bellum pattern?

In any case, the textile industry's principal reconversion problem will be *how to convert production costs to a lower figure,* in spite of high material and labor costs.

This can't be done with mirrors. It can be done by *engineers.* Our engineers can help you cut your mechanical power transmission power costs by modernizing your old drives, or designing new drives best suited to your individual needs. They are *specialists* in this *one* field; call on them.

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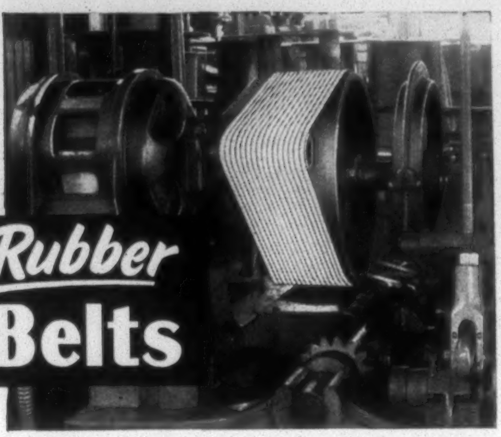
ONE EXAMPLE: On this drive, operating conditions gave the belts a severe soaking with oil. Gates special synthetic V-belts were installed. They are giving more than twice the service life of any belts previously used.



In Hundreds of Plants—

GATES *Synthetic Rubber* V-Belts

Are *OUTWEARING*

Any *NATURAL RUBBER V-BELTS* Ever Used!

Now that every V-Drive in your plant depends upon belts made of synthetic rubber it pays to know that Gates Synthetic Rubber V-belts have been in nationwide use for *more than 6 years*—and through all that time they have been giving service actually superior to belts of *natural rubber!*

There is naturally a reason for this marked superiority of Gates synthetic rubber belts—and here it is:

Gates began making large quantities of belts entirely of synthetic rubber long before synthetic rubber came to be thought of as merely a *substitute* for natural rubber. Gates used synthetic rubber not as a substitute but as an *improvement*— in fact, Gates chose a very *special* synthetic for the one reason that it is, in many important respects, *greatly superior* to natural rubber.

***There are, of course, many kinds of synthetic rubber. Gates uses each kind where it best meets some particular service need.**

For Example:—One special synthetic rubber which Gates uses extensively in making V-belts has the ability to withstand oil and heat much better than natural rubber can. Where oil and heat conditions are especially severe, Gates special synthetic V-belts are giving 3 times to 4 times the service life of any natural rubber V-belts ever used.

This is the record not of a few belts over a limited period but of thousands upon thousands of Gates synthetic rubber V-belts installed in hundreds of plants and factories during the past 6 years.

Gates long headstart and outstanding success in making V-belts of synthetic rubber is of greater importance to you now than ever before because the entire operation of your plant today depends so largely on synthetic rubber V-belts.

You will gain a distinct advantage in V-belt service and operating efficiency by picking up your telephone directory and calling the Gates Rubber Engineer. (Just look under the heading "Gates Rubber.") He will bring right into your plant the full benefits of Gates' knowledge and experience —without the slightest obligation.

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finished with

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Reg. U.S. Pat. Office

Has Excellent Fastness to Atmospheric Gases

Yes, acetate rayon dyed fabrics treated with double-action ARIPEL-FS are remarkably resistant to the fading action af atmospheric gases as proven by the "Gas Chamber" test.

ARIPEL-FS is also an effective softener and therefore works two ways in a one bath treatment —

- **Increases the gas-resistance of the color.**
- **Imparts a soft, smooth pleasing finish.**

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Manufacturers of Industrial Chemicals for over 40 Years
Newark, New Jersey

GUEST EDITORIAL

Your Job is Protecting America

By J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
(Abstract of address delivered June 29, 1944, at Worcester, Mass.)

AMONG the various menaces to our internal security are the American communists with their Godless, truthless, philosophy of life. They are against the America our forefathers fought and died for; they are against the established freedoms of America. They pose behind a dozen fronts; they have endeavored to infiltrate practically every strata of life.

When they preach unity, let us not forget that when we were struggling to prepare for defense, they preached pacifism and fought our efforts to aid our allies and to build our common defenses. For true Americans there can be no unity with the enemy within and no compromise with those who would destroy all that we fight for. There is a distinction between respecting our ally Russia and respecting those within our country who would destroy all that we believe in. No one wishes to detract any from the glorious war history being written by the Russian people in protecting their soil. They are a great fighting nation and have done a masterful job at war.

But when it comes to governmental systems, we prefer our own American way, and we do not want the communists in this country attempting to undermine our democracy or any of our institutions. I have said it before, and I repeat it now—America cannot exist half democratic and half communist or fascist. The fascist-minded tyrant is no different from the native-born communistic corruptionist. We are proud of our American form of government. If we want to improve on it, we will do it in our own way, in our time, and with our own blueprint.

Over the years, the American communists have developed a propaganda machine and a nefarious and elaborate school system of their own. Their officials in secret and public meetings urge that the propaganda phase of their work must be accelerated. Brazenly, they have urged the development of courses, lectures and assemblies as media to espouse the ideologies of Marxism and to establish Marxism as a school of thought in the United States. And even in the chameleon cloak with which they have now enshrouded themselves, the American communists still proclaim their loyalty to Marxism, the antithesis of American democracy. The communist Trojan Horse has now become the Trojan Snake in American life.

They continue to pervert and complicate the solution of our perplexing domestic problems. That we have a growing problem of juvenile delinquency is known to all informed persons. The communists also recognize this and see in it an opportunity for further infiltration. The mere association of the names American and democracy with the communist youth movement does not make the organization either American or democratic. One communist "front" organization is now actively engaged in fostering youth recreation centers. A laudable project, were it not for the sinister purposes that motivate it. The enemies of our institutions realize the value of youth and recruit them for their purposes. They make many recommendations, but they overlook the one fundamental cause of delinquency, the American home. In fact, they openly state that the responsibility for the rise in juvenile delinquency must be placed elsewhere than upon "the family in general."

The rising youth problem in crime stems directly from the home. Every day we of the FBI see cases that are heartrending. The one thing that most juvenile offenders have in common is a lack of proper home training. This takes us back to fundamentals.

The disruption of homes by the departure of fathers to the battlefronts cannot be avoided. The rise of divorces and the breaking of homes because of inordinate selfishness, moral corruption, absence of understanding, and a lack of fortitude is something that can be remedied with tolerance, prayers for divine guidance and proper conduct.

The future destiny of this nation rests upon the shoulders of young men throughout the land. The future inevitably will bring varying measures of disappointment, suffering and sorrow. There will be times when our faith will be sorely tested. The cynicism of the faltering and unfaithful will have its effect on less resolute wills.

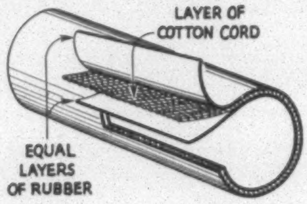
What the post-war crime era brings will depend upon how well we can protect the home front. If there is a careful planning, if industry is quickly converted, if women who have left the home to help alleviate the manpower shortage return to their normal pursuits, if we can preserve our democratic ways, America should be bountiful enough to provide those who will work with a living that should satisfy the normal desires of life.

If circumstances force us to revert to fundamentals, if they require that superficialities be eliminated, then that will be a blessing to future generations. The path to truth is found in adversity which leads men to religion. America was ordained from on high, her destinies have been guided from on high, and if we American would only return in unison to the faith of our forefathers, to the simple faith that embraces hope and charity, our problems would appear as a mirage of the desert. It will not suffice to have a lofty ideal. There must be a fearless, strong-hearted devotion to that ideal if it is to become a part of our American life.

As we respond to the duty of discharging our personal responsibilities, we should translate into action the words of George Washington—"Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair; the rest is in the hands of God."

LONG WEARING!

Armstrong's
PAT. PENDING
Armstrong's
PAT. PENDING
REPORT
Accotex Long Draft Aprons show little sign of wear after three years' service



THOUSANDS of Armstrong's Accotex Long Draft Aprons, in continual service on spinning and roving frames for three years, show little evidence of wear! Accotex Aprons give this extra-long service because they are made of non-oxidizing, highly oil-resistant synthetic rubber—reinforced by a special construction developed by Armstrong. A sturdy cord interliner is sandwiched between two equal layers of the rubber, affording a substantial wearing thickness on both the inside and outside of the apron and preventing loss of efficiency due to stretching in operation.

You get cleaner running work and less waste when you use Accotex Aprons, because they do not crack or scuff. They draft uniformly, because they exert positive "grip." Accotex Aprons reduce lapping, too, since they are not affected by temperature or humidity. The continuous construction never breaks open. All these advantages last for the full life of every Accotex Apron.

For more information about the apron that lasts longer than ordinary types — that consistently produces higher quality yarn—see your Armstrong representative. He'll be glad to give you details and free samples of Accotex Aprons. Or, write Armstrong Cork Company, Textile Products Department, 8211 Arch St., Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

ARMSTRONG IS HEADQUARTERS FOR

Roll Coverings, Long Draft Aprons, Roll Shop Equipment and Supplies, Loom Clutch Facings, Friction Let-off Strips, Brake and Clutch Inserts, Temple Rolls, Loom Bumpers, Preformed Cork Cones, Friction Drive Wheels, Spindle Washers, Winder Spindle Head Covers

ARMSTRONG'S ACCOTEX APRONS

CORK COTS • ACCOTEX COTS

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 67 November 1, 1944 No. 5

When Germany Falls—What About Textiles?

PUBLIC interest will require that War Production Board controls over the cotton textile industry be maintained after the fall of Germany to guard against possible disruptive shortages in this field, J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board, stated last month.

"In every reference to the policy calling for the abolition of almost all controls soon after V-E Day," Mr. Krug said, "cotton textiles have been noted as exceptions. This basic commodity is in tight supply, and the consumer's need for essential clothing must and will be protected through continuance of WPB powers and allocation controls after controls in most other fields have been abolished. However, even in this industry, the controls will be removed as soon as production is seen to be meeting minimum essential civilian requirements.

"Greatly increased military requirements and a considerable manpower shortage in the industry are the two principal reasons for the stringency in cotton textile supply. The situation will be watched closely and additional measures will be taken if they are needed." Mr. Krug said that the WPB textile, clothing and leather bureau and the Office of Civilian Requirements had given him the following account of the situation:

A Steady Decline

Production of cotton textiles has been declining steadily since 1942 as these figures show: 1942—11,200,000,000 linear yards; 1943—10,700,000,000; 1944—9,900,000,000 (estimated). In the fact of this decline in production, caused largely by lack of manpower, there has been a marked increase in essential demand, largely on the part of the military. The gap between the increasing demand and the decreasing production has reached a point where third-quarter supplies were only 79 per cent of the essential requirements as stated by the various claimant agencies and are estimated by the requirements committee to be only 74 per cent of requirements in the current quarter.

Inasmuch as it takes from three to 12 months for textiles to pass from the first processing of the fiber to the retailer, the cotton textile manufacturing and distribution system has what is called a "long lead" factor. This means that normally the inventory of goods feeding this "long lead" channel is large, and these inventories have been drawn upon to help ease the situation. However, there is a limit to this source of added supply.

Despite the best efforts of the textile industry, some especially marked stringencies have developed in a number of materials. For instance, the military stated its fourth-quarter requirements of cotton duck at 239,000,000 linear yards, but the requirements committee was able to allot it only 132,000,000 yards (including duck substitutes) out of the total estimated supply of 167,000,000 yards.

The Office of Civil Requirements estimated its quarterly need of print cloth yarn fabrics, which are the principal cotton staples used in low-priced apparel, but requirements in this case, too, are greatly in excess of supply. OCR stated its quarterly requirements at 427,000,000 yards, but only 403,000,000 yards are expected to be produced and of this about 253,000,000 yards will be available for civilan apparel and house furnishings. In some special categories of fabrics woven for use in work clothing and general-purpose apparel for men, women and children, civilian production for the fourth quarter is estimated at from 40 to 60 per cent of the corresponding 1939 supply.

The Army's need for duck and tent twills has been a particularly heavy drain on many looms normally used for denims, drills and twills, sheeting and other fabrics. The effects of the conversion of these looms to duck-making will be reflected at the consumer level as time goes on.

The following table of fourth-quarter allocations of cotton textiles will give an idea of the tremendously heavy demands that are being made for supplies:

OCR	1,177,542,000	
War Food Administration	311,900,000	
Indust., commercial, rubber	115,317,000	
Total civilian		1,604,759,000
Total military		634,275,000
Foreign Economic Adm.	117,914,000	
Canada	59,238,000	
Liberated areas, Red Cross	27,829,000	
Total export		204,981,000
Grand total		2,444,015,000

OCR stated its essential requirements for civilan use in the fourth quarter at 1,604,759,000 linear yards, or 426,000,000 yards more than the yardage expected to be available to it. The rate of consumption in 1943 and the first half of 1944 was considerably in excess of these stated essential requirements, and a continued drain on inventories was indicated.

WPB'S textile, clothing and leather bureau has taken many steps to help correct the situation insofar as it could be corrected in the face of the—*(Continued on Page 50)*

Post-War Textile Machinery

By ELLIOT B. GROVER, Head of Yarn Manufacturing Dept.,
North Carolina State College School of Textiles.

[Address before Southern Textile Association Convention, Charlotte, Oct. 7]

THE subject of this discussion is post-war textile machinery; rather than to start right in to attempt to prophesy, predict, anticipate, guess, or otherwise to lead or mislead you about each and every type of machine that may or may not be marketed in this period, I think it is proper to enlarge a little on the overall picture involved. The approach to this should cover then the consideration of the following factors: *first*—a general discussion of "post-war" period; *second*—what the war mas meant to textile machine builders; *third*—what features are wanted in new machinery, and why; and *fourth*—what features may be expected to be found in post-war textile machine to satisfy these wants.

Elliot B. Grover

Post-war era—Is this era or period of which we read and hear so much to be known as the "Push Button Era?" Are we beginning to hear this phrase so often that it becomes more and more a catchword, like "regimentation," or "boondogling?" Perhaps too many of us are looking forward with too much anticipation to this period—to the anticipation brought on by a lot of high pressure advertisements that promise us personal luxuries and appliances never before so glamorous, that promise a push-button era. Responsible people will confirm to you that your war bonds will not purchase all that has been advertised, at least, not for a long time after the war. We should not set our sights too high for the immediate future in the expectation of stupendous new developments; there are, of course, and have been many new and great developments, as for example in the field of electronics, but the application and use of these for common use will be delayed for some time.

What the war has meant to textile machine builders—What has this to do with textiles or textile machinery? The answer can be found by examining what the war has meant to the machine industry in general and to textile machine builders in particular. The machine industry has devoted its research and ability to developing war weapons and the tools of war; in many cases they have advanced decades in a few years time; witness aviation, radiation or radar and electronics in general, engine design, oil refining, synthetic rubber, and many other new methods and developments. These are not without value to the textile industry; metallurgical developments, synthetics, new machine shop methods, electronics, and other new concepts of engineering will all aid textile machine builders. Unfortunately, however, the textile machine builders have spent the greater part of these war years in making the tools of war; all we have seen of their products have been a few hard-to-get repair parts and a few new machines. The machinery salesman has sat with the greatest potential market of all times, and sat with nothing to offer but good faith. The question now is whether the textile builders, having lost all these years of normal development, can in the short time left make up for this loss.

What is wanted in textile machinery—We are not interested in new or different machinery unless it can do something for us. Of itself, any investment in new machinery is a loss unless it can pay for itself in a tangible way over a short period. We want to compete successfully, locally now, and with a foreign market after the war. So, what is wanted in new machinery is ability to reduce the cost of the final product, to make us more competitive, and to help pay dividends.

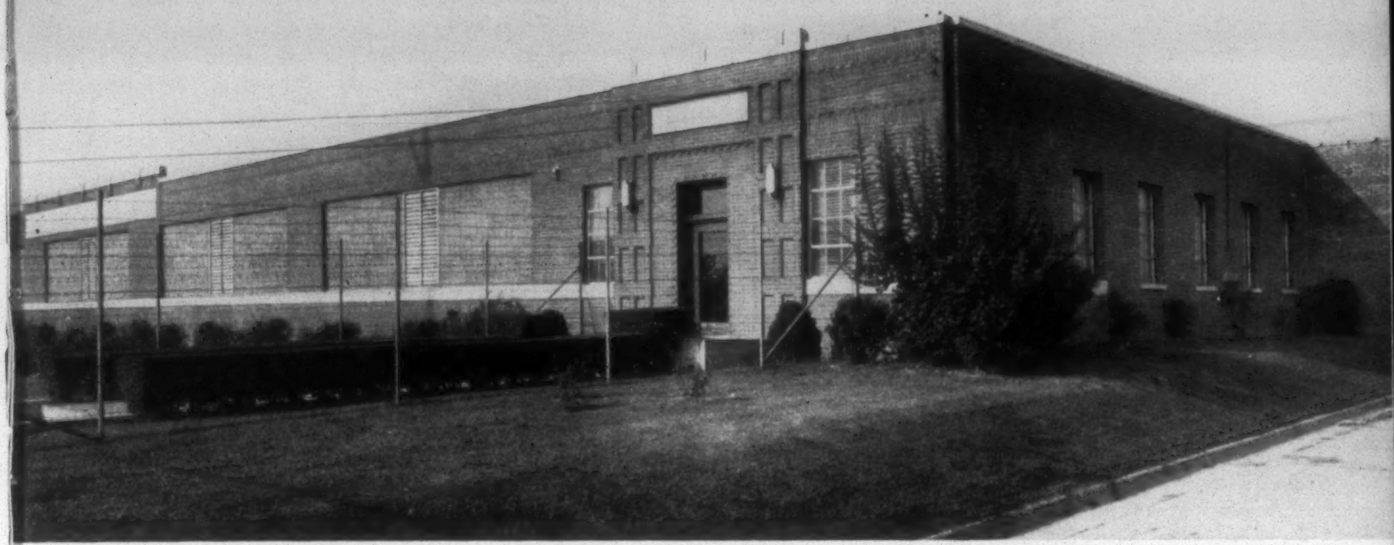
Machinery can contribute to this in many ways; it should be worth while here to analyze these ways so that we can evaluate more easily in what way a new machine will help us. Cost of processing can be reduced by reducing the number of processes in any operational set-up. This can be effected by elimination; as, for example, the elimination in the past of the third process of drawing, or the elimination of an extra roving process by the use of long draft spinning. Also, it can be effected by combining processes in a single unit, as was done by the introduction of one-process picking, or the combination of two roving processes in one machine.

Increasing Production Per Operative

The cost of processing can be reduced by increasing production per operative. One way to obtain this is to increase the built-in automatic features of machinery, as was done long ago on looms, and more recently on automatic winders and quillers. Another way is to control the productive speed; that is, increase speeds to the point beyond which other factors begin to offset gains. Still another way is to increase the operating cycle—have less machine stoppage for doffing or change-over; examples of this are large package spinning, the use of slasher creels, and large loom beams.

Improvements in the operating efficiency of a machine will reduce costs. A better performance means more pounds or yards per tender. Higher efficiency comes from better design and construction, which means less stoppage for repairs and smaller stock room bills. Improved costs can come from efficiency from the standpoint of machine cleanliness; if the cost of cleaning runs as high as 25 per cent of direct labor, reduction of cleaning is essential.

What will be found in new machinery—In the past ways and means of reducing the cost of the product has been what we have wanted in new machinery; this is what



For Better Labor Relations

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we still want in new machinery, plus whatever features will help us to maintain good labor relations and aid in accident prevention. In what ways will post-war machinery help us as outlined above? I do not believe any one person or agency can answer this and all the questions that could be asked on this subject. It is only possible and practical here to show the trends, what might be expected, and what we would like to get.

Mechanical Features To Be Stressed

In general—and this refers to textile machinery as a group and not individually—in general, the greatest single factors will be great mechanical improvement and refinement. Do not look yet for the push-button era of startling new textile machines, but rather anticipate well-conceived design and performance refinements, featured possibly by individual major changes within the machine. By refinements is meant: better bearings—ball, roller and impregnated metals; wider use of good lubrication methods; better machine work, in gears, in construction detail, in the greater use of grinding, shaping and tooling; greater use of new materials, alloys, plastics and synthetics; sturdier and better balanced machines; application of new techniques, such as electronics; better and more pleasing design, especially with the view of making machines less difficult to keep clean; use of "dynamic" or "optonic" paint jobs for their psychological and physical benefits. All these items are cost-reducing; they do increase efficiency, they do cut upkeep and repair costs, they do reduce cleaning costs.

To make a complete survey, it is necessary to touch on some individual processes. For cotton opening and picking, the present accepted line-up will remain unchanged basically; by accepted line-up, I refer to a co-ordinated group of machines of blending feeders, openers, cleaning units, and finisher pickers, all joined with interlocking feed systems. Perhaps two of the most troublesome problems of past or present methods have been the elimination of unevenness in laps and of waste particles from finished cloth. The very fact that one builder has developed a machine to test laps shows their desire to evaluate quality, find the defects, and eliminate them. Picking equipment of the future will be designed to accomplish, to a greater degree than ever, the opening and cleaning functions on the primary units—blending feeders, openers and cleaning machines. The removal of fine particles of waste will be accomplished here to a greater extent than before. The finisher pickers, or the lap head, will then be free to concentrate on the job of making a better lap. Recirculation of air in the picker room is a fact in many mills today; it is here to stay, and will be a "must" if humidity control necessary for good cleaning and uniformity of product are to be obtained.

As to synthetics, and by that I am referring to staple fibers—what is wanted in the picker room is a machine designed from the floor up just for synthetics; a machine that will combine the necessities of the job, such as accurate blending, tinting and lap-making. A machine is wanted that will be simple in operation; versatile enough to handle many types of fibers; sufficiently gentle, so that it will not damage fibers; complete, including perhaps air recirculation as a built-in feature; and withall one that will make a lap cheaply. Such a machine, including perhaps most of these features, will be available, and will meet our standard as to a cost saver.

What is the story on cards? First, as to cotton cards, no basic change in the immediate future is expected in design. As you know, the North Carolina State College school of textiles has spent some time making an intensive study of cotton carding. I will not discuss this now, except to point out that a definite trend towards increased card speeds appears to be justified, and indications are that design features of new cards will make provision for higher speeds.

As to roller-type cards, let me repeat here some statements that have recently been made. It is generally accepted that for synthetics a roller card is better where the fiber is weak or long (say over two inches) or very coarse. The features that are of value include better blending, less fiber breakage, no flat waste, reduced stripping and ease of maintenance. In view of the high production possible, mills intending to manufacture a wide range of fibers and blends should consider the use of this type of card. What is wanted, perhaps, is a roller card that can handle not only synthetics, but also staple cotton.

There have been in recent years new developments in drawing frames, and included here are the conventional and lap type machines. However, the concentrated effort that has produced new and improved drafting mechanisms for roving and spinning has not been applied apparently to drawing frames. This condition—

(Continued on Page 46)

Five members of the school of textiles faculty at North Carolina State College attended last month's Southern Textile Association convention at Charlotte. Left to right: Dean M. E. Campbell; Dean Emeritus Thomas Nelson; Elliot B. Grover, head of the yarn manufacturing department; Marshall Dilling, executive secretary of the association; A. H. Grimshaw, head of textile dyeing and chemistry at the school; and G. H. Dunlap, research director for the school. The next picture shows Dr. Harold DeWitt Smith, treasurer of A. M. Tenney Associates, Inc., one of the convention speakers, and Joe C. Cobb of Startex Mills at Tucapau, S. C., immediate past president of the Southern Textile Association. (Photos by John T. Wigington, Jr.)

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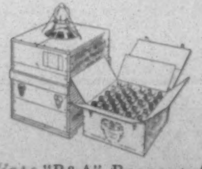

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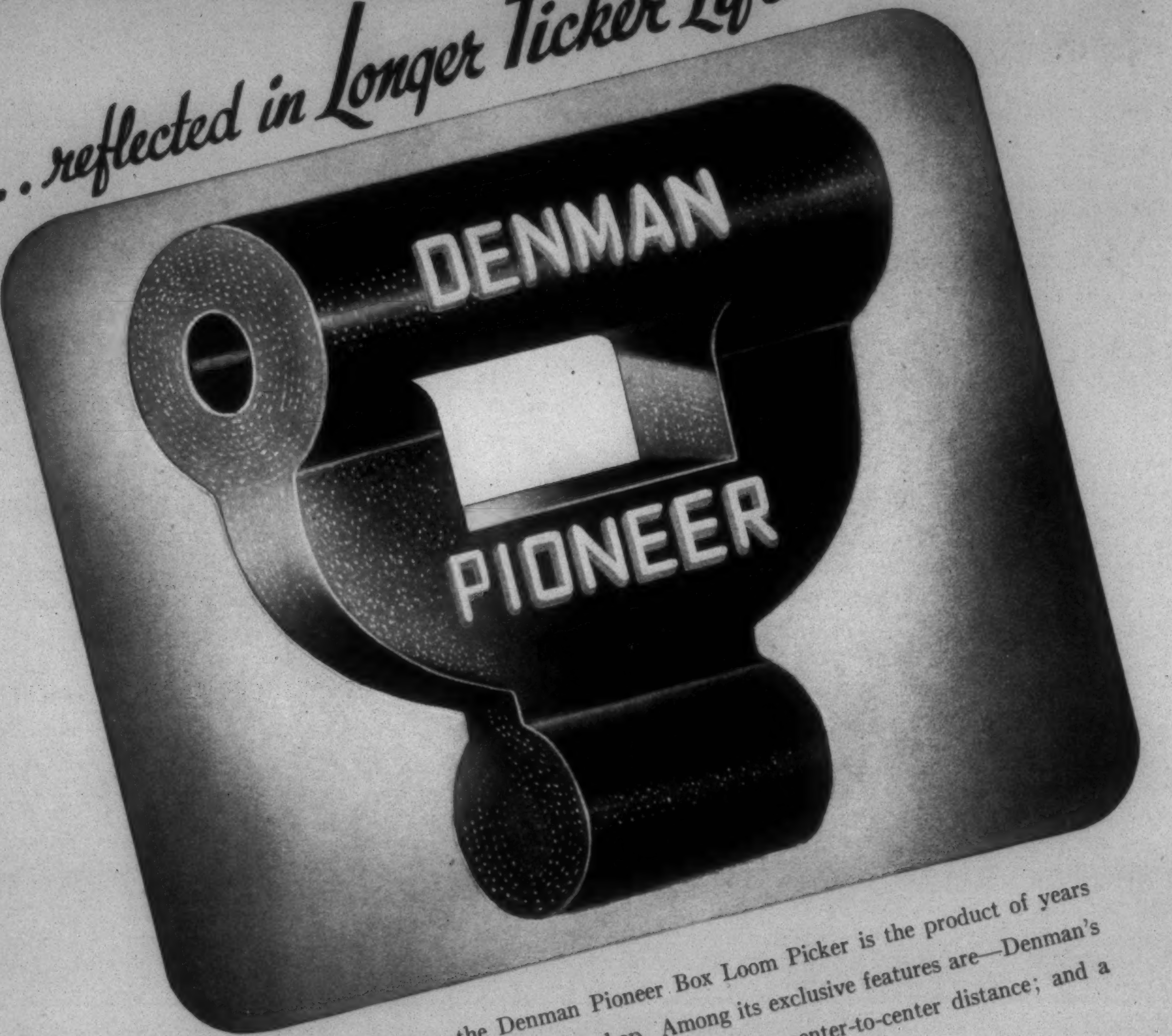

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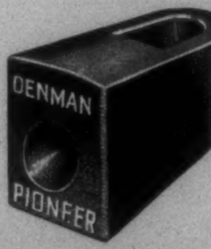

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Processing Synthetics on the Cotton System

THE Southern Textile Association continued its efforts to promote the study of synthetic fiber processing at the fall meeting of the organization's Northern North Carolina-Virginia division at Spray, N. C., Sept. 30. Among the speakers were Fletcher S. Culpepper of the American Viscose Corp. textile research department at Marcus Hook, Pa., who presented a "Summary of Processing Rayon Staple on the Cotton System; Harold W. Whitcomb, assistant general manager of the Marshall Field & Co. manufacturing division, who discussed "Post-War Problems To Be Expected in the Textile Industry;" and Elliot B. Grover, head of the yarn manufacturing department at the North Carolina State College school of textiles, who spoke on carding and spinning of synthetics. Approximately 60 persons connected with the textile industry attended the meeting.

New Officers Named

In elections following the meeting Smith Crow of Erlanger Mills at Lexington, N. C., was named to succeed T. C. Pegram of Erwin Cotton Mills Co. at Cooleemee, N. C., as chairman; S. T. Anderson of Marshall Field & Co., Leaksville, N. C., succeeded Howard Barton of Marshall Field, Spray, as vice-chairman; and Mr. Barton became secretary, replacing J. O. Thomas, now in service. Named to the division's executive committee for terms of three years were M. A. Carpenter of Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Cooleemee; D. A. Purcell of Marshall Field, Draper, N. C.; and C. F. Phillips, Revolution Cotton Mills, Greensboro, N. C. Chosen for two-year terms were W. A. Blackwood of Washington Mills Co., Mayodan, N. C., and G. R. Ward of Highland Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.

Mr. Culpepper's discussion of rayon staple processing contained very nearly the same information as presented by him and his associates at other Southern Textile Association meetings. Because of limited space it is impossible to carry in this issue a full account of his remarks or those of other speakers. However, the discussion which followed Mr. Culpepper's address is presented below.

A MEMBER: I should like to ask Mr. Culpepper if he puts more points per inch, or fewer, in his licker-in wire.

MR. CULPEPPER: We have not experimented too much with the number of points. We have found that a special type of licker-in wire is beneficial, using the same number of points but using a tooth that has less angle to it; in other words, using a tooth that is nearer straight up. It releases the fiber better. If I were running rayon regularly I would use that type of wire on the licker-in.

QUESTION: Has any method been developed yet by which you can run bright rayon and dull rayon, making the same number of yarn from each, and get the same result?

MR. CULPEPPER: Theoretically the dull is stronger than the bright, but we have not found any real difference yet. We think that possibly the dull processes a little better; it has more drag between the fibers and make slightly more even yarn, which may produce a little better effect. We have not found any inherent differences between the two.

DAVID CLARK: What is the finest yarn you have spun from rayon?

MR. CULPEPPER: We have spun 300/s, for a stunt. I would not recommend trying it, though.

QUESTION: What is the finest yarn you have spun from three denier?

MR. CULPEPPER: We have spun 30/s and 36/s, but we do not think it is practical to spin those numbers. We recommend keeping three denier down to about 24/s.

C. L. MILLER, JR., assistant superintendent, Locke Cotton Mills Co., Concord, N. C.: What about $\frac{9}{16}$-inch staple, three denier?

MR. CULPEPPER: On three denier, 24/s is about as fine as I would try to get. All of this is based on good, practical running. I do not say you cannot spin finer yarns if you want to cut your speeds away down and make two-ply yarns or something of that nature, but these limits are set up on good, practical running; 1.5 denier can be spun as high as 50/s all right, and finer; but when you go to finer numbers we recommend dropping the denier to 1.25 and one, because you get better spinning and more strength.

G. H. DUNLAP, North Carolina State College textile school, Raleigh: Does the yarn produced on a roll-top card show any better results than that produced on a flat card?

MR. CULPEPPER: I do not want to get into any argument on that, but I might say that from the standpoint of quality I have not seen a roll-top card that would beat a flat card. From the production standpoint it is entirely different. The roll-top card was not designed for fine deniers and will not do a satisfactory job on fine deniers, but for three and 3.5 and for wool it does a fine job.

WILLIAM B. GRANGER, textile engineer, Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.: What experience, if any, have you had with the new Saco-Lowell Z draft with cut staple?

MR. CULPEPPER: We have not got one of those machines in our unit. The only experience I have had with it is that some of our customers claim it does do a good job. I do not think it has any advantage over some of the other types of long draft spinning except one which I see; you can change for various staple lengths without any great amount of trouble.

MR. GRANGER: Do you have to use the Z draft if you are going to use staples longer than two inches?

MR. CULPEPPER: Oh, no. It is designed to use staples of various lengths. That is the advantage of that frame. I do not think any frame can be built to do the best job on lengths from one to three inches. A mill should be able to decide within a reasonable amount the range of lengths it wants to run and set up accordingly. The Z frame is a versatile frame; you can change it around without any great amount of trouble.

Frank L. Byrd, engineer, Riverside & Dan River: Are you using the Z frame on the Shaw system?

Mr. Culpepper: Oh, no. The Z frame, as I understand, has the aprons below and two or three floating rolls between the front and the back.

Mr. Byrd: The Shaw is a three-roll system.

Mr. Crow: Which is more satisfactory, or is there any real difference in the processing of rayon bleached and unbleached yarn?

Mr. Culpepper: We have conducted mill tests on bleached versus unbleached. Here again, theoretically, the bleached is weaker than the unbleached. I believe the unbleached is somewhat of a softer stock and might require slightly more twist at the fly frames. Bleaching seems to make the fiber a little bit harsh, which makes it a little harder to draft; and it would probably require a little less twist. I believe an unbleached fiber will result in a cleaner yarn, due to the fact that it is softer and neps are easily straightened out. I think you might have to have a little more twist.

Mr. A.: What is the comparison of end breaks per thousand spindle hours on yarn spun from cotton, 26/s two-ply, and 26/s two-ply yarn from 80 per cent rayon and 20 per cent wool mixture?

Mr. Culpepper: What kind of wool—cut top?

Mr. A.: Cut top, yes. Dyed stock. What is the comparison?

Mr. Culpepper: Dyed cotton?

Mr. A.: Yes.

Mr. Culpepper: I do not know that I have a definite figure, but 26/s spun from 1.5 denier with 20 per cent wool I should think would be a good type and not have excessive ends down. If you do have an excessive number of ends down something is wrong; 1.5 denier and 20 per cent wool is easily in the range you can handle satisfactorily. I do not really know what the comparison would be.

T. O. Ott, Jr., Southern editor, *Textile World,* Greenville, S. C.: Have any experiments been carried on with a crinkled fiber?

Mr. Culpepper: Well, we are doing some work along that line, and we are making a crimp fiber. We are not ready to announce very much about it, except that we are working on it. There are quite a few problems involved, both from the standpoint of making it and also in handling it after making it.

Machinery for Synthetics

A number of interesting points relative to processing synthetic fibers were brought out by Mr. Grover in his talk. He discussed, among other things, the need for machinery which would enable textile mills to handle synthetics better than in the past. An abstract of his remarks is presented below.

Mr. Grover: One question is how to obtain machinery that has flexibility. First of all, we have to have machines available for handling cotton and synthetics. We have to have machinery capable of handling 100 per cent synthetics. How are the machinery builders approaching this problem? They have designed machinery that will handle long-staple synthetics and have also designed machinery for handling cotton and rayon.

What are the objectives in the picker room for spun rayon or for synthetics? You want to make a good lap and want to make it cheaply. At the same time you want some way of blending. You want the machine not to damage the fiber. I do not know of any machine or group of machines today that satisfies all those requirements. Mills have done their own applied research and have tried to meet the requirements. They have developed different methods, and what works in one mill may not work in the other fellow's mill.

I think that attitude applies in the picking room more than in any other department. I had a pet method for handling synthetics. We heard about making the mix on the floor, but I did not believe in that. To my mind it was more logical to take two laps of three denier and two laps of 1.5 denier and put them together on the apron of a picker and come out with a 50-50 blend.

You can have your laps on the floor and blend there and do your tinting on the finisher—*(Continued on Page 48)*

Snapped at the recent Southern Textile Association convention at Charlotte (left to right): T. C. Pegram of Erwin Cotton Mills at Cooleemee, N. C., and past association president; F. D. Lockman, Jr., of the Brandon Corp. at Woodruff, S. C., newly-elected chairman of the S. T. A. board of governors; H. W. Kiser of Drayton Mills at Spartanburg, S. C.; and M. Weldon Rogers of Jackson Mills at Wellford, S. C., present S. T. A. president. Also caught by the cameraman were three Keever Starch Co. representatives: C. C. Switzer of Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castile of Charlotte; and F. M. Wallace of Birmingham, Ala. (Photos by John T. Wigington, Jr.)

. . . to utilize floor space so as to achieve the ideal in continuity of production.

Saco-Lowell-ize

In the coming post-war era, production costs will, as always, be a major problem with management. Continuity of production to effect savings in floor space, reduce the number of operating units, and minimize stock handling will continue to be factors in the cost structure.

Today, the examination of existing installations for the purpose of discovering a better utilization of floor space and equipment is a current responsibility of management. Many progressive mills are looking ahead right now and preparing plans for a Saco-Lowell-ization program, to be started immediately when war production is over.

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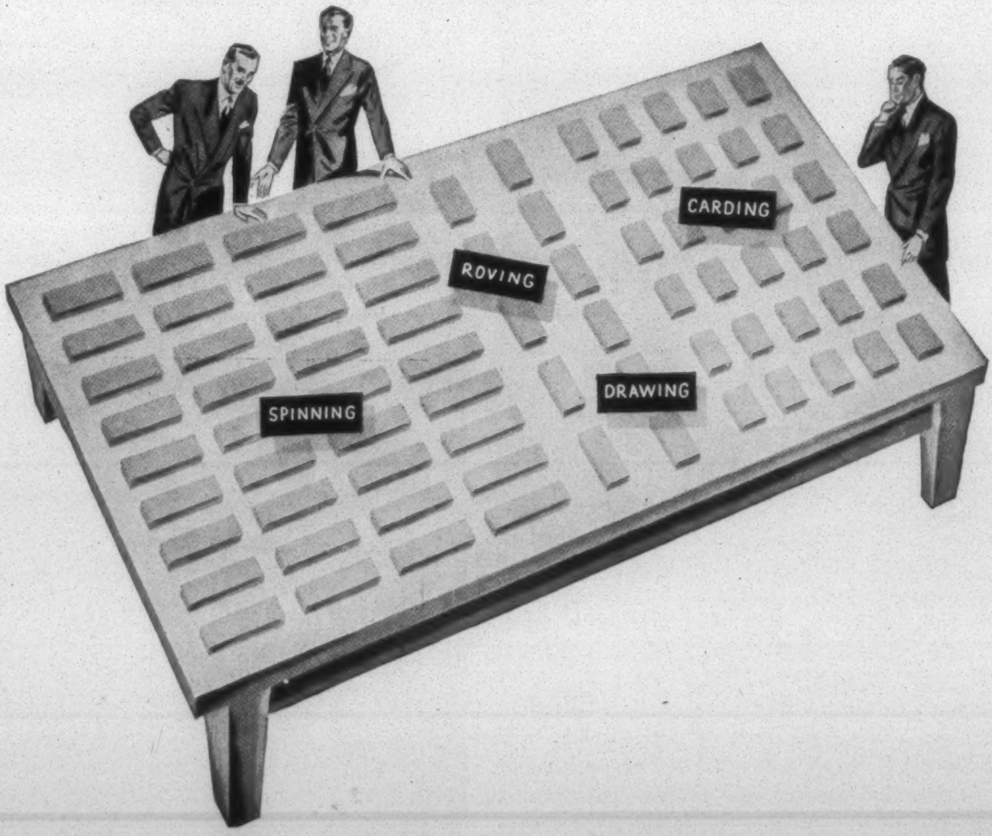
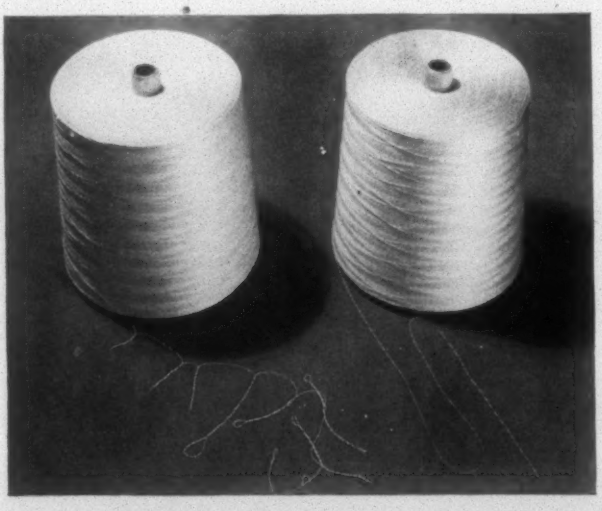


High Frequency Heating Makes Possible
MORE RAYON TIRE CORD

By C. C. BRUMLEVE, Thermex Division
The Girdler Corp., Louisville, Ky.

USE of electronics in the processing of high tenacity rayon cord for tires is one of the newer industrial developments which has only recently come to light. Twist-setting, a problem in the current 240-million-pound-a-year tire cord program, is being accomplished in the Industrial Rayon Corp. mill at Cleveland, Ohio, by passing large 18-pound cones and 4½-pound spools of rayon tire cord between high frequency electrodes on an endless belt conveyor. Powered by a Thermex unit built by the Girdler Corp., this equipment greatly simplifies twist-setting which is usually done by slowly heating small one-pound spools in large chambers.



Two identical cones of rayon tire cord. The one on the right has been heated by high frequency and the one on the left has just come from the coning machine and is quite unmanageable when the cord is released from tension.

Heat created within the mass of cord by this operation is distributed so evenly that the twist is uniformly set throughout the cone, and the product is then ready to be used in the weftless method of tire construction. The invention of the company's technical staff, this new process has now been in operation for over a year. High frequency power generating units with outputs of approximately 25,000 BTU per hour each are being used.

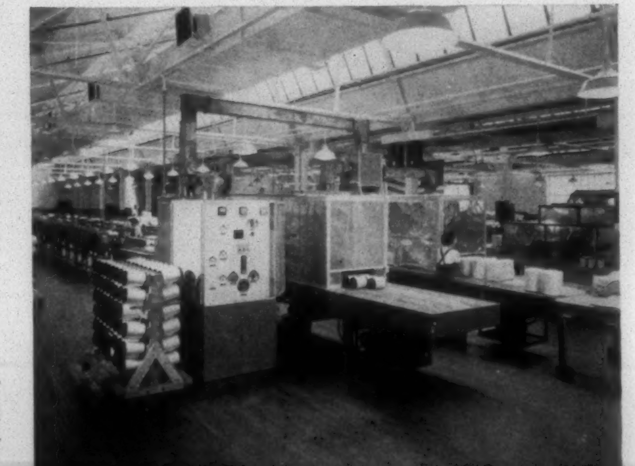
Knitted rayon fabric was the principal product of Industrial Rayon Corp.'s Cleveland plant up until slightly over a year ago. Since July, 1943, a $14,000,000 expansion and conversion program has resulted in a complete change-over to the manufacture of tire cord and tire fabric at the Cleveland plant and has more than doubled the capacity of the Painesville, Ohio, plant. It is estimated that when the program is completed this firm will produce annually 40,000,000 pounds of high tenacity tire rayon. This is about one-sixth of the entire estimated national production of rayon yarn for use in tires.

High frequency twist-setting process has already been adopted by another large manufacturer under license from Industrial Rayon. Availability of sufficient rayon cord which has been twist-set in this way is helping to achieve maximum production of high quality tire fabric, in pace with the growing demands for more and tougher transport, aircraft and artillery tires. How soon you may be able to drive down to your dealer and say, "Put on new tires all around," is just about as dependent upon rayon tire cord production as it is upon the synthetic rubber program.

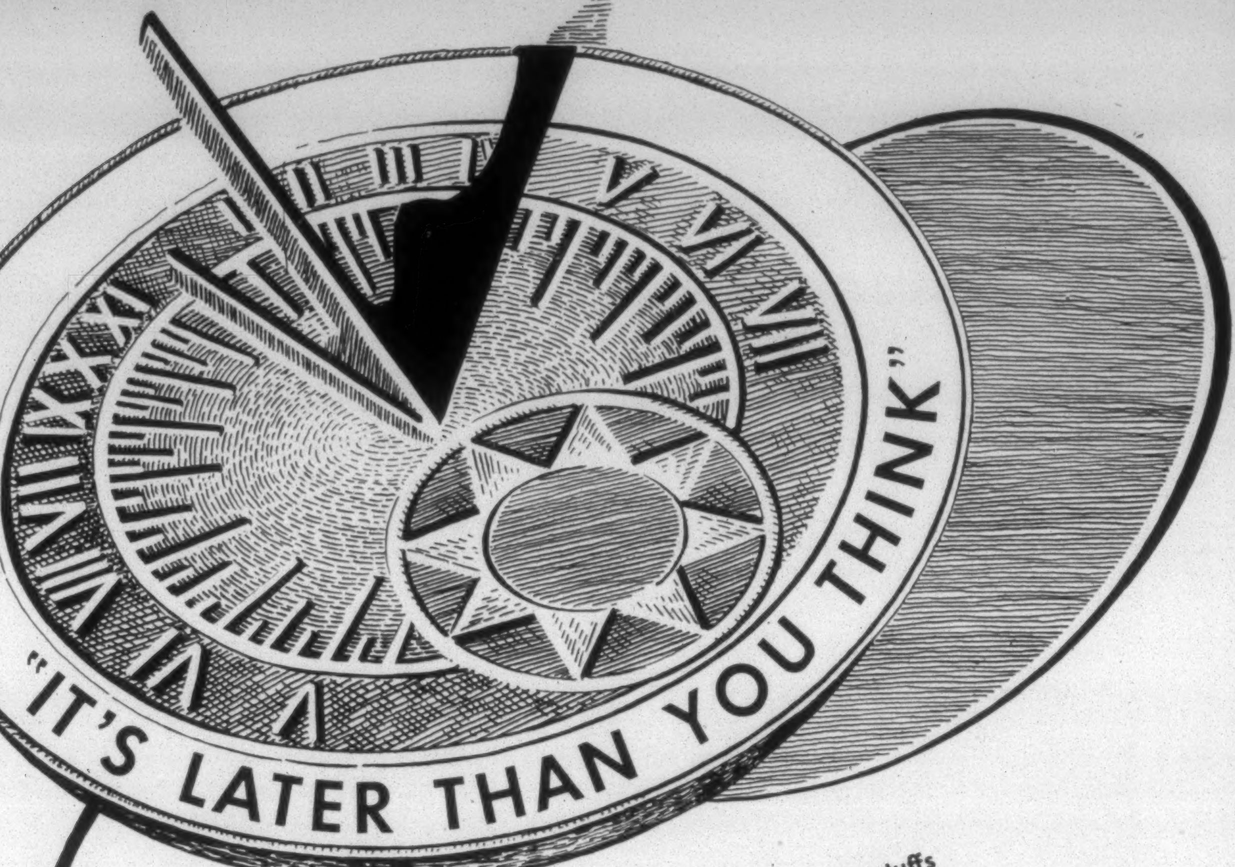
Because of its great strength high tensile rayon withstands the extra heat generated in synthetic rubber tires and allows the use of a minimum of natural rubber stock in casings. Through their remarkable ability to produce uniform heat within a mass of non-conducting material, Thermex high frequency machines provide just the required medium for Industrial Rayon's twist-setting operation.

Continuous Process

Manufacturing of 1,100 denier high tenacity rayon yarn is a continuous process in this plant, since it is spun, stretched, washed, treated, dried, given an initial tist, and wound on bobbins, ready for cord twisting when it leaves the machines. By conventional methods, before this yarn



Cord in Industrial Rayon plant rides belt conveyor through heat tunnels powered by Thermex high frequency equipment.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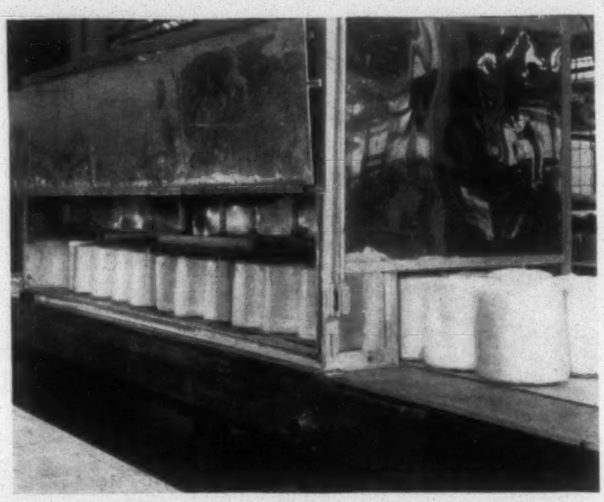
could be twisted into cord, it would be necessary to unwind it from spools or cakes and subject it to an operation generally known as slashing. This involves creeling the packages, wet-treating the yarn, stretching it and drying it in the course of its travel to large beams on which it is to be wound.

Not only does slashing take up considerable time and slow down the manufacturing process, but it requires extra equipment and large areas of plant space. Elimination of slashing means complete integration of the two twisting operations involved in cord manufacture. In the first, yarn from two continuous process bobbins is twisted simultaneously while it is being drawn upward, and the two threads are wound parallel on a twist spool. In the second, these parallel strands are cable twisted into two-ply tire cords. The twist given the cord is in the opposite direction from that given the yarn.


Close-up view of interior of tunnel with safety door open to show arrangement of high frequency electrodes used at Industrial Rayon Corp.

These twisting operations cause the cord to have a tendency to kink and knot when released from tension. This tendency is completely overcome when the cones are passed through the high frequency field. Raising the temperature during the period between the electrodes has a setting effect on the yarn similar to that produced when wrinkled clothes are pressed with a hot iron.

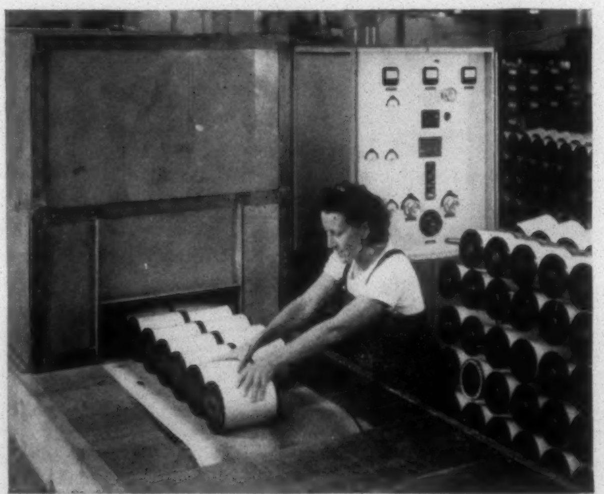
Comparison of Cones

Two of the giant cones of rayon tire cord are shown in the illustration on Page 24. The one on the right has been twist-set in the Thermex high frequency field with the result that the cord has been normalized and will remain in any position without being kept under tension. The one on the left has come direct from the coning machines and has not been through the high frequency heating process. The instant a few feet of the cord was unwound and dropped on the table it curled and twisted itself into a tangled mass which caused it to be difficult to handle in future tire-making processes.

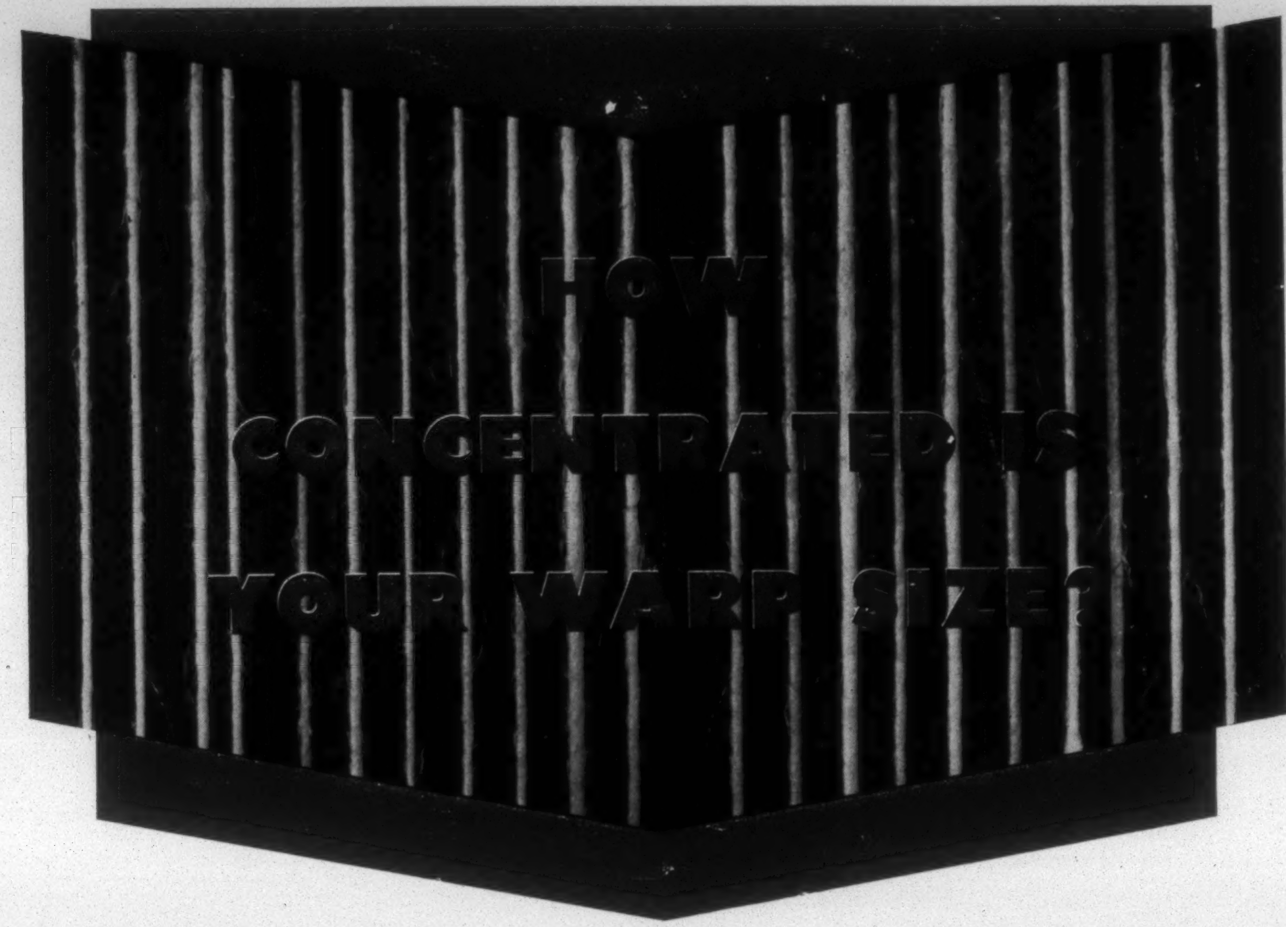
Unlike induction heating, high frequency dielectric heating applies only to non-conductors. When any substance such as wood, plastics, paper, rubber or fabric is placed between the high frequency electrodes it becomes the dielectric. As high frequency power is applied, heat is quickly and evenly generated within that non-conducting substance. There is no actual contact with hot platens—no driving-in of heat from the outside. Consequently, it is possible with high frequency dielectric heating to produce the same temperature simultaneously throughout the dielectric. The center of a cone of yarn is heated just the same as the outside, and the whole heat-treating process takes place in only a few minutes. Electronic twist-setting as developed and patented by Industrial Rayon's engineers is so simple that its widespread adoption in the textile industry is a distinct possibility.

Wrapping the Cones

Cones coming off the winding machines are wrapped in moisture-proof paper in order to facilitate the control of moisture content within the cord, and to prevent soiling in handling and shipping. At this point an operator places the packages two abreast on the conveyor belt leading through a tunnel formed by the metal housing over the 26x50-inch metal electrodes. The lower electrode is beneath the canvas belt and the upper electrode about an inch above the top of the 12-inch cones. As the heated cones emerge from the tunney they are placed in paper bags which protect the packaged yarn in shipment. Cord to be woven into tire fabric within the plant is twist-set in the spool without being wound into the larger cones. Both a spool treating and a cone treating tunnel are connected to a single No. 15 Thermex. High frequency power may be switched alternately to either tunnel. The versatility of this set-up makes the high frequency machine available for treating either size package at a minute's notice.


Woman worker removes spools of tire cord as they emerge from between high frequency electrodes.

Advantages of high frequency twist-setting are self-evident: (1) Uniform heat is produced throughout the large packages; (2) There is no loss through burnt or scorched yarn; (3) Saving of valuable floor space is affected by elimination of conventional heat treating rooms necessary to twist-set such a volume of cord; (4) Saving in inventory of spools and materials handling equipment; (5) Consequent reduced production costs; and (6) Saving in time makes high frequency processing merely a part of continuous assembly line production.



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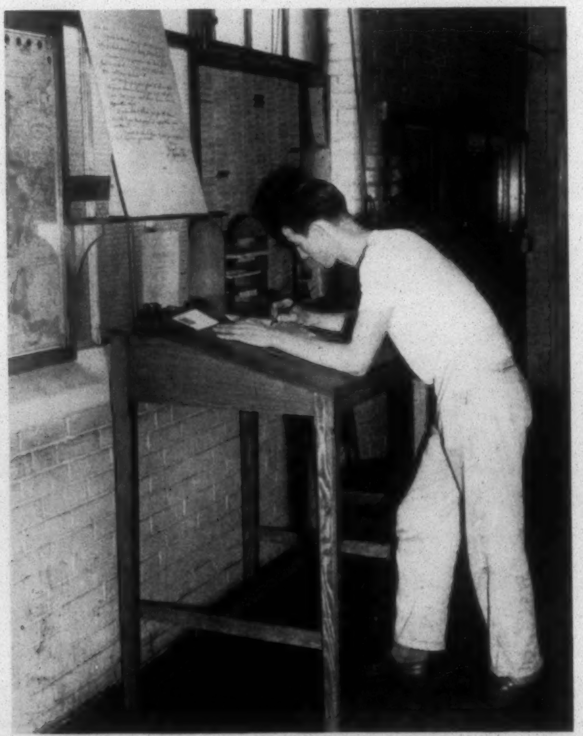
FOR COTTON WARPS

MILL NEWS

Columbus, Ga.—Controlling interest in Georgia Webbing & Tape Co. has been sold by J. R. Killian, former president, who continues as a member of the board of directors. The new officers are W. B. Thompson, president; J. S. Briggs, treasurer; P. H. Slaughter, vice-president and sales manager; C. Walter Mullin, vice-president and production manager; and M. Culpepper, who remains secretary. The plant manufactures spinning and twister tape, webbing for mechanical uses, loop-edge wrapping twine, non-stretch webbing, Columbus tape fasteners and tape sewing thread.

Gastonia, N. C.—Southern Winding Co. has been chartered to manufacture, buy and sell cotton, with authorized capital stock of $100,000. Stock amounting to $400 has been subscribed by D. W. Peach, Alice J. Peach, W. S. Johnstone and Louise H. Johnstone, all of Gastonia. Arrangements are being made to secure winding machinery for installation in the company's plant.

Lindale, Ga.—The Lindale unit of Pepperell Mfg. Co. has begun the construction of a new waste disposal plant. Engineering the project is Robert & Co. of Atlanta.



A special stand-up writing desk (shown in use above), has been set up in the cafeteria of the American Viscose Corp. rayon staple plant at Nitro, W. Va., to make it easier for employees to write more often to friends from the plant who are in the services. A bulletin board at one side of the desk contains the addresses of all the men and women from the plant who are in the services. All letters from service men and women that reach the plant's personnel office are also posted on the board.

Cleveland, Tenn.—Sale of Cleveland Silk Mills, Inc., to Harold A. Chapell and associates of West Orange, N. J., has been announced by E. E. Pickard, president and treasurer. The throwing plant was incorporated in 1936. No change in plant personnel is contemplated, according to the new owners. C. Zell Taylor will continue as general superintendent.

Mooresville, N. C.—John F. Matheson, C. W. Gunter and C. F. Clark, all officers of Mooresville Cotton Mills, have received a charter for the Mooresville Foundation, Inc., a non-stock corporation which will operate exclusively for "religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes."

Pacolet, S. C.—Officials of Pacolet Mfg. Co. recently gave a banquet to employees who have worked for three, six, nine and 12 months with no lost time at the plant. Appropriate merit awards were presented.

Dallas, Tex.—Texas Textile Mills, Inc., has filed an appeal with the War Production Board to be relieved of a ruling under WPB's L-215, which prohibits the dismantling of any textile plant. The company has requested authorization to break up its Dallas unit on the ground that the Army Air Forces have taken over the mill village, which adjoins Love Field, in connection with proposed expansion of the post. The plant is listed as having 128 broad and 256 narrow looms and 15,504 ring spindles. Production includes ticking, dobby seat covers and suitings. It is understood that the machinery would be shipped out of the country. Texas Textile Mills also operates units at McKinney and Waco.

Shelby, N. C.—Belmont Cotton Mills Co., operating some 5,000 spindles, has been sold to Neisler Mills, Inc., of Kings Mountain, N. C. The plant will become a unit of Neisler Mills.

Birmingham, Ala.—Two units of Alabama Mills, Inc., those at Haleyville and Russellville, have been sold to Cres-Tex Mills, Inc., a firm recently organized in Delaware by Morris David and Courtland Palmer of New York. Mr. David is president and Mr. Palmer secretary-treasurer of the new corporation, which is capitalized at $250,000. Principal offices will be at 515 Broadway, New York, and production will continue to be sold through Iselin-Jefferson Co. The two plants have a total of some 24,000 spindles and 550 looms. Operations will be continued, with a large percentage of goods going to war needs. This move is seen as settling the question between Alabama Mills, Inc., and the War Production Board on continuing the mills in operation after they have changed hands, and complies with the government agency's ban on dismantling the machinery. Under the present arrangement, there will be no affiliation between the new owners and the Alabama Mills, Inc. D. H. Morgan has been employed as general manager of the two cotton mills. J. E. Bostick is superintendent at Haleyville and R. L. Davis has been employed as superintendent of the Russellville plant. Mr. David is senior partner in the U. S. Kimono Co., and vice-president of Palmer Bros. Co., New London, Conn.

GAFFNEY, S. C.—Walter Montgomery of Spartanburg, S. C., has resigned as treasurer of Gaffney Mfg. Co. and has been succeeded by W. A. L. Sibley, treasurer of Monarch Mills at Union, S. C. J. J. Norton, Jr., superintendent of the Lockhart plant of Monarch Mills, will be connected with Gaffney Mfg. Co. T. C. Drew has resigned as superintendent.

Southern Textile Association Meetings Arranged

The weaver's section, South Carolina division of the Southern Textile Association, will have its fall meeting at Clemson College Saturday, Nov. 11, beginning at 10 a. m. in the textile school building. Maj. B. M. Golder from national headquarters of the Selective Service System, Washington, will speak on the re-hiring of discharged veterans, as well as lead a question-and-answer forum on the subject.

A discussion of technical subjects will include the following questions: (1) What results have been obtained using other than wool covering for slasher rolls?; (2) What results have been obtained using shock absorbers under loom legs?; (3) What is the ideal temperature to maintain in the weave room over the week-end?; (4) What results have been obtained reeding light sley goods such as gauze, two per dent instead of one per dent?; and (5) What per cent increase in loom speeds has been obtained on "E" model looms where spreader attachments have been added? Have shuttle consumption and loom supply replacements increased on the looms so equipped to the point that it would not be profitable to attain this higher speed?

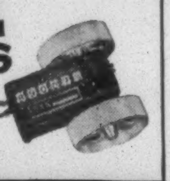
Representatives of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works and the Draper Corp. will be present to aid in this discussion.

Following the meeting those who desire may eat lunch at the college and attend the Clemson-Virginia Military Institute football game that afternoon.

The final fall meeting be to sponsored by the Southern Textile Association will be that of the Piedmont division a week later, Nov. 18, at Belmont, N. C. This session will take place in the North Carolina Vocation Textile School building. Culver Batson, general superintendent of Chadwick-Hoskins Co. at Charlotte, is chairman of the division and will be in charge of the meeting.

. . .

Other meetings of interest to textile men, scheduled in the near future, are as follows: North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association at the Charlotte Hotel, Charlotte, Nov. 10; Carolina-Piedmont section of the American Chemical Society at Charlotte the evening of Nov. 10; annual convention of the Textile Research Institute at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York, Nov. 10; annual convention of the Cotton-Textile Institute at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, Nov. 17; and National Chemical Exposition and National Industrial Chemical Conference at the Coliseum, Chicago, Nov. 15-19.



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PERSONAL NEWS

C. D. Couch, Jr., has been appointed merchandise manager for Comprehensive Fabrics, Inc., as part of the company's preparations for greatly expanded post-war activity in goods made of Koroseal, the B. F. Goodrich synthetic. He was previously connected with the plastic division of Celanese Corp. of America.

Frank Dalton Mannion has been elected vice-president in charge of sales for the Graniteville (S. C.) Co. He is also vice-president of McCampbell & Co., selling agent for the South Carolina textile plant, and will continue to make his headquarters in New York. He has been connected with the textile industry for nearly 30 years.

Lyle M. Geiger, left, has been promoted to the position of director of research for the Neville Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa. Associated with Neville for a number of years, he has contributed to the company's work in synthetic resins, solvents and oils used in various rubber items. His activity with the company's resins and Nevilloid resin emulsion has proved useful in the textile, adhesives and waterproofing industries. Mr. Geiger is a graduate of Lehigh University in chemical engineering and is a member of the American Chemical Society.

Appointment of Andrew E. Buchanan, Jr., as assistant anager of the rayon technical division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. was announced last month. He succeeds Dr. G. W. Filson, who was appointed assistant manager of the rayon division several weeks ago. Following graduation at Lehigh University in 1918 as a chemical engineer, he was employed by Du Pont in the chemical department at Wilmington and in plants at Hopewell, Va., Old Hickory, Tenn., and Parlin, N. J.

Dave W. Choate has been named industrial manager at Atlanta, Ga., for Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. and its precision industrial instrument division, the Brown Instrument Co. Mr. Choate joined the Brown company in 1936 and has been in charge of the Milwaukee, Wis., branch of that company's activities.

F. Earl Schroeder has been appointed manager of the Chicago office of Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. A new office has been opened by the company at 445 Lake Shore Drive. Mr. Schroeder has had a long and varied experience in the textile finishing field, spending eight years in the Chicago territory and one year in the South for his company. His return to the Chicago field with increased facilities will be of important assistance to the trade in that territory.

Miss Ruth E. Cade, editor of the *Staley Journal*, employee paper of A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. at Decatur, Ill., recently completed 21 years with the magazine.

Frank G. Feaster has accepted the position of manager of the South Carolina Cotton Mills at Orangeburg, S. C. (formerly Santee Mills). Besides being in charge of the mill operations, he will also have charge of all personnel operations, purchasing, etc.

Felix N. Williams, general manager of the Monsanto Chemical Co. plastics division at Springfield, Mass., has been elected a vice-president of the company. He was employed in various capacities by Swann Chemical Co. from 1923 to 1936, and began his career with Monsanto in 1936. . . . Dr. Richard M. Hitchens has been promoted to the position of associate research director of the company's organic chemicals division. He has been connected with Monsanto since 1931, when he began as a research chemist, later becoming assistant research director in organic chemicals.

Warren R. Philbrook has been appointed industrial relations director for Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp., and Fred S. Rooney has been named acting manager of the company's Carteret, N. J., plant. Mr. Philbrook joined Westvaco in 1931. His new duties will include supervision of industrial relations at all of the firm's plants. Mr. Rooney was formerly assistant to the vice-president in charge of operations.

Gardner Hawkins, vice-president of Deerink-Milliken & Co., New York, and prominent in the Worth Street market for many years, has joined the Office of Price Administration as associate to Luther Hodges, price executive in the primary products branch, which handles all pricing of yarns and fabrics. . . . Alex Philippi of American Thread Co., New York, has joined the branch, where he will deal with military pricing regulations. . . . Bryes H. Gitchell has resigned as consumer goods price executive for OPA and has requested that he be placed on a consultant basis. He has been on leave as president of the Golden Rule Department Store at St. Paul, Minn.

Capt. Hugh S. Jacobs, son of Dr. William P. Jacobs, executive vice-president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina, has been wounded in action in Italy. Captain Jacobs has been overseas with the Fifth Army for some two years.

Howard C. McKenna, formerly superintendent and designer, has been elected vice-president and general manager of New Braunfels (Tex.) Textile Mills, succeeding Walter Dillard, now executive vice-president and agent at Pomona Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C. Mr. McKenna joined the company in 1923.

Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., Harry W. Callaway, H. H. Childs, C. W. Coleman, H. D. Glanton, Hatton Lovejoy, J. J. Milam, James Newsom, J. A. Perry, M. M. Trotter, Jr., and William H. Turner, Jr., were re-elected directors of Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga., at a recent meeting of stockholders.

Lieut.-Col. Julian Robertson, on leave as president and treasurer of North Carolina Finishing Co. at Yadkin, N. C., has been awarded the Army's Bronze Star medal. The award was made "by virtue of meritorious service on the field of battle." Colonel Robertson entered the Army in the summer of 1942 with the rank of major, and was promoted to his present rank in February of this year. He has been in France with an infantry division for the past three months.

George W. Walker, Southern representative for Sterling Ring Traveler Co., with headquarters at Greenville, S. C., was married last month to Mrs. Lucy S. Holleman of Seneca, S. C.

D. A. Ross has succeeded C. M. Padgett as a card room overseer at the Brandon Corp., Woodruff, S. C. He was formerly with Woodside Cotton Mills Co. at Simpsonville, S. C., and the Brandon plant at Greenville, S. C.

E. M. Lander, secretary and assistant treasurer of Calhoun Mills at Calhoun Falls, S. C., for the past 35 years, has resigned and has been succeeded by S. Frank Jones, who holds the same position with Gossett Mills at Anderson, S. C. Mr. Lander will remain a director of Calhoun Mills.

H. R. Dinges, left, of the Mathieson Alkali Works, has recently been placed in charge of technical service on Textone applications in the Southern textile industry. Mr. Dinges, who received his chemistry degree from from the College of William and Mary, left the smokeless powder division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours in 1941 to join the Mathieson sales development department. He worked out of Mathieson's Providence office until September, 1942, when he was transferred to the Charlotte office. He will continue to work from this office in his new position.

R. W. Jennings, superintendent of the West Point Mfg. Co. plant at Lanett, Ala., has been elected president of the Chattahoochee Valley Community Concert Association.

A. Stanley Llewellwyn, general manager and vice-president of Inman (S. C.) Mills, has been named chairman of the Children's Court Advisory Board at Spartanburg, S. C.

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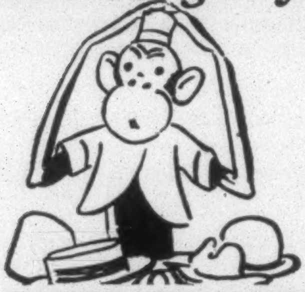

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to textile manufacturing and distribution are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

The Big Steal

The Office of War Information states that surplus war property at $15,000,000,000 is to be thrown on the domestic market at the end of the war. The OWI also states that orderly control of the disposition of the surpluses is the responsibility of the Surplus War Property Administration and it is hoped that the "absorption of surpluses will be quick and painless."

If this vast amount of commodities is to be sold through brokers who are permitted to buy it up at a few cents on the dollar and then sell it to the public it will probably be the greatest steal in the history of the world.

A rough estimate of the original cost of properties and supplies as listed by the War Production Board is as follows: Industrial facilities are valued at $6,000,000,000, housing cost $1,000,000,000, stockpiles are worth $3,000,000,000 and Army and Navy equipment including items ranging from airplanes to handkerchiefs are valued at $4,000,000,000. And there are some 20,000,000 acres of land to be sold and many thousands of houses which were built with labor which was paid more than $1.00 per hour.

It is stated that more than $400,000,000 worth of surplus property has already been disposed of including horses, mules, motorcycles, wool, shoes and airplanes and that sales of 250 trainer planes weekly have been recorded at an average of $1,000. What the public would like to know is what the selling price was as compared to the cost price of the $400,000,000 worth of items.

A manufacturer of store fixtures was recently offered several million yards of metal rods. He could not use anything larger than three-quarter-inch rods but the seller offered him two-inch rods at less than half the recent price of three-quarter-inch rods.

A New York speculator recently stated that he had 3,000 Army motorcycles which he would sell at a price which would "knock your eyes out."

Early this year a group of citizens in a Southern city organized a syndicate for the purchase of government surplus goods and one of the group told us recently that up to date his portion of the profits was $17,000.

No one expects these surplus supplies to bring as much as their original cost to the government, but in all fairness the taxpayers who paid for them expect them to bring fair and reasonable prices, such as can be negotiated with due diligence in the open market. Everyone is opposed to their being disposed of at secret sales to favored speculators.

There is no denying the fact that a pack of wolves is looking at these surplus war items with shining, greedy eyes and slavering, rapacious mouths. They think they see a chance for a gigantic killing and with billions of profits in sight there can be little doubt that many underhand tactics will be used, and it is entirely possible, in fact probable, that there will be collusion and that government officials will share in the profits.

If, through the devious ways of politics, lobbyists and adroit manipulators of government systems, they can get hold of this great wealth of items at a cost of next to nothing to themselves they intend to sell them at gigantic profits.

If Congress does not at once pass adequate legislation to safeguard the government in their disposal, that will be a gravy train for the speculators. Congress can pass such legislation with no loop-holes in it, and prevent this gigantic steal from going through.

With the millions already made from the sale of government surplus goods, the speculators can afford to pay an army of high priced lobbyists to keep Congress from passing legislation which will curtail the big steal.

It is inevitable that at sometime in the future many of the details of the gigantic steal will be uncovered and there may even be a few indictments and prosecutions, but those who are indicted will have so much money in their pockets that they can employ high priced and influential lawyers and nothing will be done to them.

The speculators know that if they can get government surplus goods at their own price, several billions in profits can be realized, and what will some men not do for a share of several million dollars not to mention several billion?

Many millionaires will emerge as the result of the gigantic steal which has begun and will continue for many months to come.

Nor is the stealing of government surplus goods and the individual profits to be made, all there is to this situation.

This country is vitally interested in there being opportunities for employment when our fighting men return to their homes.

At a recent conference in Washington we were told that the government would have for sale 500,000 machine tools, that is, lathes, drill presses, etc.

If these machine tools are sold to speculators at ten per cent of their cost and distributed to machine shops throughout this country, how long will it be before the machine tool industry can again have a market for its products and can employ men for their manufacture?

We were told that the government now has for sale catgut sutures which originally cost $2,000,000.

If these sutures are sold at a bargain price to physicians and hospitals, how can the manufacturer of sutures employ people when the war demand ceases?

For many years after World War I, the textile industry felt the influence of the surplus of textile goods held by the Army and Navy.

Every time prices advanced the government released textile goods and broke the prices.

One manufacturer has stated that had the textile industry purchased, at the end of that war, all of the textile goods held by the Army and Navy and dumped them in the Atlantic ocean, it would have been better off at the end of ten years.

Government agencies seem determined to get rid of surplus goods irrespective of the prices offered and the "wolves" see that there are billions to be made.

Those who have friends in government circles and can get inside information will profit most.

In our opinion the greatest steal in the history of the world is now in process.

If all government officials were as "pure as the driven snow" it would be bad enough, but there are some who are not and "several billion" represent a great temptation.

When it is all over some New Dealers will be millionaires and will no longer favor the New Deal.

Must Carry On

This issue will be published the day before the national election, and at the time this is written, four of the nation-wide polls agree that the race for president is too close to warrant trying to pick a winner.

We are very much opposed to the re-election of Franklin D. Roosevelt, but if he is elected for a fourth term, there is nothing we can do about it and politics should be forgotten for awhile. It now appears that there will be a Republican majority in the House and in that case Roosevelt's extravagances will be curtailed and therefore all will not have been lost.

We still have two wars to fight and win and the war is far more important than any election.

Both the Germans and the Japanese now know that they cannot win but have apparently elected to fight to the bitter end and to sacrifice the best of their young men.

Our casualties are becoming very heavy and may be even heavier, and it is our duty to lay aside political differences and see that our fighting men have all of the equipment and support which they need.

We can settle our political scores after the war is won.

Textile Association Meetings

While several of the divisional meetings of the Southern Textile Association have been held, there are two more yet to come:

Nov. 11—South Carolina Division weaver's section at Clemson College, S. C.

Nov. 18—Piedmont Division at the North Carolina Vocational Textile School on Wilkinson Boulevard near Belmont, N. C.

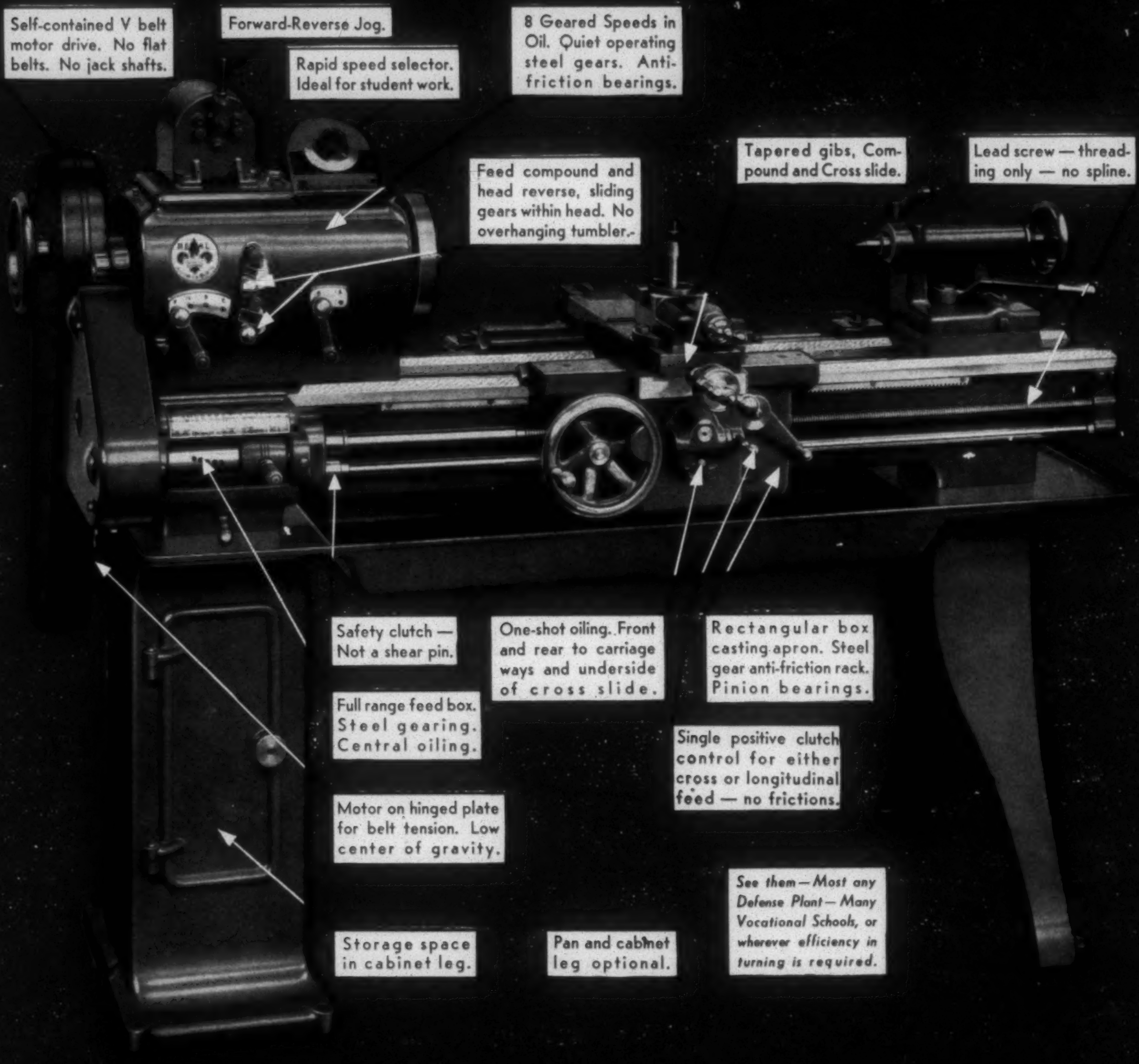
Meetings this fall have been well attended and very interesting, and we urge a full attendance at those which remain on the calendar.

Wage Incentives

(Reprint from American Magazine)

While some unions give lip service to plant-wide incentives having War Labor Board approval, most labor leaders admit in private that, had it not been for the hullabaloo about incentive plans, they would have cracked the "Little Steel" formula long ago. Now comes the Sixth Regional War Labor Board with a ruling which, if sustained, would knock the whole wage incentive program for a goal. The Young Radiator Co. of Racine, Wis., found, at long last, that handwritten piecework reports, cleared through union stewards, were not trustworthy. The stewards juggled them to make sure no one "killed the job." The Young management wanted time clocks installed so workers could punch starting and stopping time on jobs The union raised such a rumpus that the War Labor Board appointed a panel which, naturally enough, recommended the time clocks be installed. The union demanded that the case be certified to the Regional Board. The Regional Board (with industry members dissenting) forbade the Young management to install time clocks on the grounds that, since the company had gotten along without time clocks for years, it could continue to do so. If this case is appealed to the National Board and the regional order is upheld, it will constitute a major defeat for progressive cost accounting methods at the hands of labor groups. How costs shall be kept is certainly a question for management to decide. This union's backward position is interesting, because this is the union which has been talking so much about having a larger voice in management after the war! Beat that if you can. J. C. A.

A Smooth Performer



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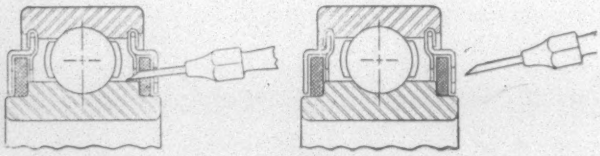
LEBLOND

MASTER MECHANICS' SECTION

Additional "New Departures" Are Announced

A NEW TYPE of self-sealed ball bearing, more nearly friction-free, with provisions for revitalizing the lubricant to extend bearing useful life under adverse conditions, has been announced by the New Departure Division of General Motors Corp.

Heretofore, in special cases, adverse conditions such as high surrounding temperatures, have shortened lubricant life. Four small holes in the outer metal of the New Departure seal permit the insertion of a "hypodermic" nozzle on a pressure oiler to pierce the felt and inject a "shot" of oil or low shear grease into the bearing as illustrated. Thus the old or hardened grease can be quickly revitalized—can double or triple the length of service formerly obtained under these special adverse conditions. At the same time a redesign of the famous ND-Seal not only permits this new injection system, but also makes the seal more nearly friction-free and more efficient *under all conditions.*



"Hypodermic" nozzle on pressure oiler is inserted through small hole in outer metal of seal and pierces felt, as shown on left. A "shot" of oil or low shear grease is injected into bearing. At right, "hypodermic" is withdrawn and the resilient, hard woven felt closes up, leaving no hole for dirt or oil to pass. Lubricant rejuvenated, the bearing is now all set for another long term of service without attention.

It is claimed that this seal holds notable advantages over those with slingers of metal or other materials in that its efficiency is not limited to higher speeds nor is it decreased by vertical mounting. It is equally effective at low speeds and its efficiency remains high when applied with the shaft stationary and housing revolving, under which conditions any slinger affect becomes nil.

First, to obtain these results, great care has been taken in the design to assure uniform accuracy in locating the metal of the seal and likewise the felt ring in relation to it, thereby enabling the clearance around the felt to be kept uniformly small.

Second, using a "live," resilient, virgin wool felt of first quality, the fine surface fibers or "flock" practically fill the clearance and form a maze or trap against the infiltration of dirt or escape of lubricant. Thus, although its sealing ability is heightened by "slinger" action, or centrifugal force, this seal does not by any means rely upon this effect alone, but as stated is excellent with felt stationary or revolving slowly.

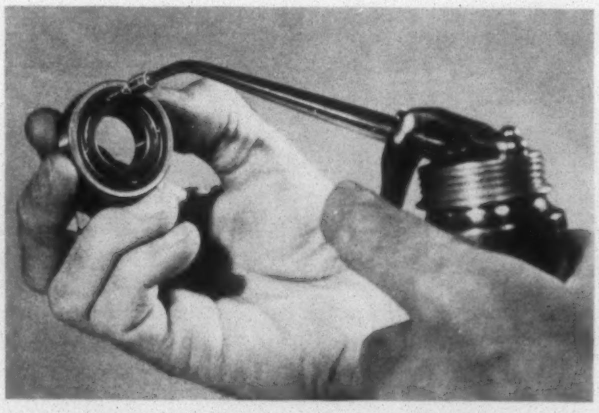
For such reasons it should be noted that the new seal does not require any changes in external dimensions of ND-Seal bearings as currently produced and therefore when used will not affect bearing interchangeability nor design of machines in which sealed bearings are being employed.

New Departure has always maintained that extra large grease space within a self-sealed ball bearing is uneconomical use of dimension that could better be passed to the machine designer for reduction of housing length or other detail. This for the reason that only a part of the grease can act as a lubricant for balls and separator, and if all the remainder is needed for *sealing*, then the closure is admittedly lacking in effectiveness.

The "Hypodermic" Treatment

Certain excessive operating conditions tend to shorten grease life. To offset this effect but at the same time to further extend the already long lubricant life under average service conditions, whenever it may be desired, New Departure has designed the new seal so that a simple means for revitalizing the old bearing lubricant may be employed at intervals commensurate with the operating conditions peculiar to any bearing or group of bearings.

By this method a hollow needle is inserted in one of the small holes in the outer metal of the seal and pushed through the felt. Enough fresh lubricant is then injected to recondition or revitalize the old lubricant in the bearing. When the needle is withdrawn, the resilient, tightly woven felt closes up, leaving no hole for passage of dirt or oil.



Revitalizing a bearing is simple, and quickly done.

Injection needles are made in various lengths, both straight and bent, with the base threaded to screw onto the spout of a No. 1100, one-half pint Plews injection oil can or adapted for use with any pressure oiler of similar characteristics having a suitably threaded spout. These needles are tough, not brittle, and can be bent with a pair of pliers if desired to facilitate injection. It is hardly necessary to mention that lubricant should be injected *only* when the bearing is *stationary*.

Tests have shown that even with a bearing which has been deliberately subjected to such high temperatures as to bake and harden the lubricant, injection of a small amount of fresh oil will quickly soften it and blend into a mixture which will assure satisfactory bearing operation for a long period.

The injection equipment described here will handle either oil or a low shear grease, but it must be remembered that only a small amount is required as compared with the original supply in the bearing. While this depends upon the bearing size, field tests indicate that for ND-Seal bearings of average size, about eight drops of a good grade of oil having a viscosity of approximately 150 Saybolt seconds at 100° F., or about .8 grams of low shear grease added periodically (average conditions about once a year) will extend grease life to more than twice its normal expected life.

As in any bearing regardless of the type of enclosure, moderate use of the oiler is advisable and too frequent or too generous application of lubricant can build up pressure which will force leakage or cause a rise in operating temperature.

Since their introduction and standardization, extra light series single row ball bearings have been widely used where the capacity of light or medium series bearings is not required.

Now New Departure presents for post-war use an entirely new line of ND-Seal bearings based upon the popular extra light series and contained, in every respect, within their standard dimensions.

The seal design for these bearings comprises a single piece of steel, enclosing and firmly holding a ring of high grade woven felt. The inside diameter and corner of the felt contacts a burnished spherical notch in the inner ring with enough pressure to keep contaminants *out* and lubricant *in*, but not sufficient to generate objectionable torque.

Although it cannot be as free from friction as the slinger felt seal previously described for the wider series of bearings, this new extra light series seal has proved to be very efficient, both for dirt exclusion and lubricant retention.

The Dean of Southern Master Mechanics

Eugene E. Edmiston of Mooresville (N. C.) Cotton Mills is recognized as one of the most able master mechanics in the textile industry. But few people know that this man has been employed by one firm continuously for more than 50 years. Mr. Edmiston has been the recipient of many honors from the industry, and was at one time chairman of the Master Mechanics division of the Southern Textile Association.

E. E. Edmiston

He started work with Mooresville Cotton Mills at the age of 18, and his first job was to help make brick used in constructing the old No. One Plant. His work week was 60 hours, his salary $4.95—weekly, not daily. He later was an apprentice in the machine shop, and after being declared a journeyman workman it was not long before he was made plant engineer for the company. Mr. Edmiston has served several terms on the Mooresville board of commissioners, is a director of the mills, a Rotarian and Presbyterian elder.

His many years of service to his company and community were recognized last spring when friends and fellow workers honored him at a banquet. On behalf of Mooresville Cotton Mills, President John F. Matheson presented Mr. Edmiston with a 50-year service pin carrying the dates "1894-1944." A number of gifts were turned over to this veteran mill man, and many of those present remarked on his praiseworthy career.

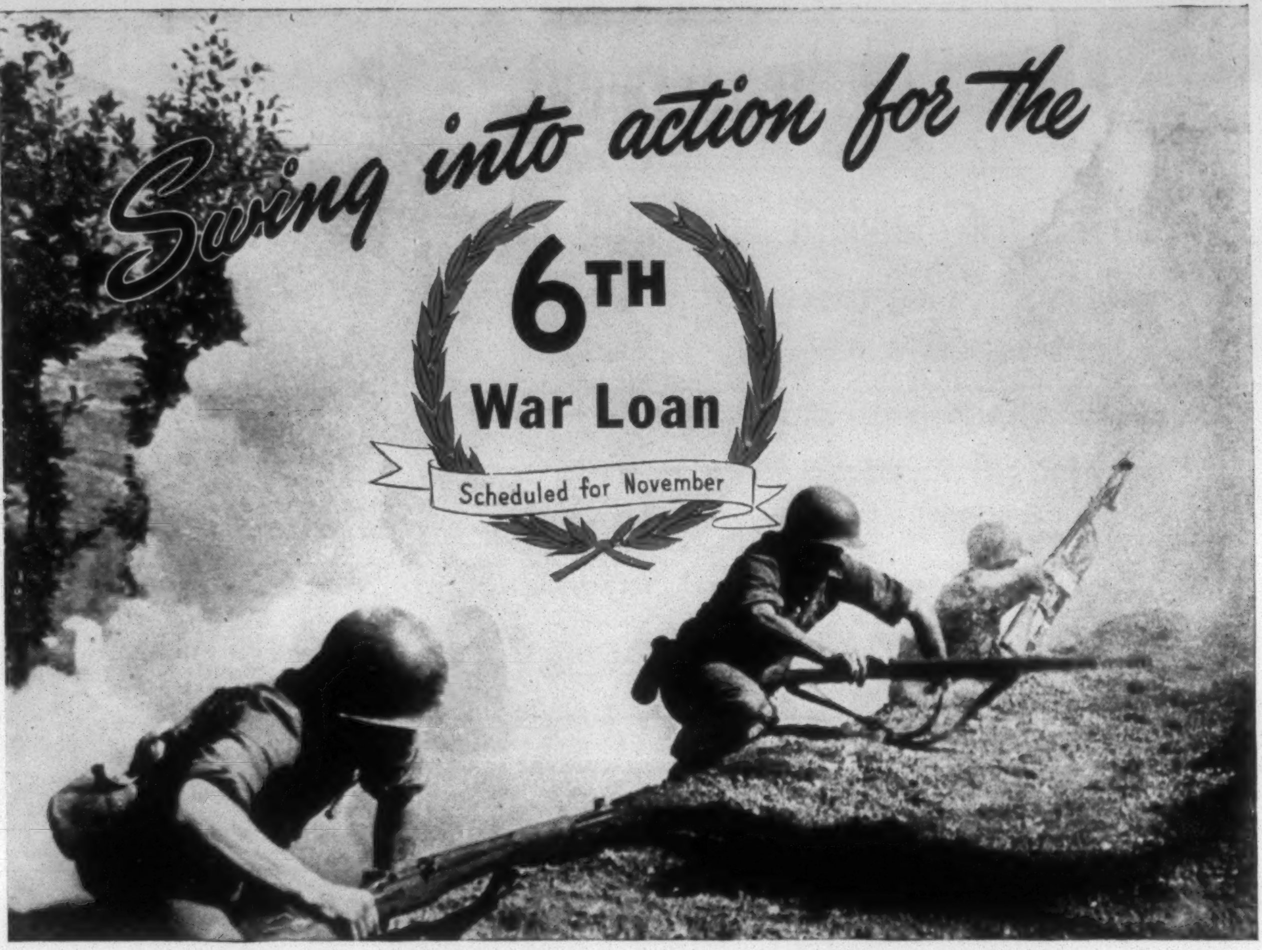
Finer Aralac Fiber Scheduled for Use

Softer, more drapable Aralac blends are in prospect in the dress goods field, it was announced recently. Weavers now are experimenting with the use of 15 micron Aralac in the production of finer blends which should be in commercial production during the 1945-46 season.

Mill men have found that the most successful Aralac blends are those in which this casein fiber is combined with either viscose or acetate staple or with yarns combining both of these staples. Some fabrics also have been developed combining Aralac with cotton.

Post-war plans of Aralac, Inc., call for further development of a wider range of sizes at its present plant before any further expansion in productive capacity is undertaken. Like rayon, Aralac has had the advantage of price stability, no changes in quotations for the fiber having been made since October, 1941.

Left to right are three of the men whose co-operative efforts made possible the "self-cooling" U. S. Army desert water bag shown above: Elmer C. Bertolet, technologist of the Jeffersonville (Ind.) Quartermaster Depot; W. J. Thackston, head of the Rohm & Haas Co. textile sales department at Philadelphia; John Bancroft, Jr., president of Joseph Bancroft & Sons at Wilmington, Del. H. B. Walker, head of the Rohm & Haas textile laboratory, who played an important part in this development, was absent when this picture was taken.



PLAN YOUR PLANT DRIVE NOW!

Good organization will be needed to sell the 6th. The task of raising the huge sum required will be the most difficult ever asked of Industry. As each new military success brings us closer to Victory, the public naturally will feel that the urgency of war financing is lessened—whereas it isn't. So organize now to prevent a letdown on the home-front from causing a letdown on the fighting front. Build your plant's payroll campaign around this fighting 8-Point Plan. You don't have to wait for the official Drive to start—swing into action NOW!

1 **BOND COMMITTEE**—Appoint a 6th War Loan Bond Committee from labor, management and each representative group of the firm.

2 **TEAM CAPTAINS**—Select a team captain, for each 10 workers, from men and women on the payroll—but not in a supervisory capacity. Returned veterans make most effective captains.

3 **QUOTA**—Set a quota for each department and each employee.

4 **MEETING OF CAPTAINS**—Give a powerful presentation of the importance of the work assigned to them. Instruct them in sales procedure. Have them carefully study the Treasury Booklet, *Getting the Order.*

5 **ASSIGNMENTS**—Assign responsibilities for:
  (a) *Music, speeches and announcements of the opening rally.*
  (b) *Pre-drive letter to employees from management and labor.*
  (c) *Competitive progress boards.*
  (d) *Meeting schedules, etc.*

6 **CARD FOR EACH WORKER**—Dignify each personal approach with a pledge, order, or authorization card made out in the name of each worker. Provide for a cash purchase or installment pledge. Instruct each captain to put a pencil notation on the card to indicate the subscription he expects to solicit from each worker.

7 **RESOLICITATION**—People don't mind being asked to buy more than once. Resolicit each employee toward the end of the drive in a fast mop-up campaign. Call upon your State Payroll Chairman; he's ready with a fully detailed plan—NOW!

8 **ADVERTISE THE DRIVE**—Use all possible space in the regular media you employ to tell the War Bond story.

The Treasury Department acknowledges with appreciation the publication of this message by

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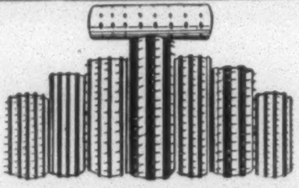

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Manufacturers of Leather Belting

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WANTED—Job as Overseer of Spinning or Twisting. Brownell Twist, Ring Twist, and Polishing. Age 37; large family. Address "Box 13," care Textile Bulletin.

AM AVAILABLE for plant manager or assistant manager or salesman. 20 years' experience in yarn processing. Textile graduate. Good references. Address "A. C.," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Overseer of Carding, experienced as fly frame tender, fixer, card grinder; now overseer over both shifts; also card clothing. I. C. S. course and advanced textile training. Write "Box T-3," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Job as Second Hand or Head Loomfixer on Draper or C & K automatic looms in North Carolina; 25 years' experience in weave room work, coarse and fine yarns and silks. Good references from mill officials. Above draft age; small family. Contact me. "R-T," care Textile Bulletin.

POSITION WANTED—Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent in large mill, 22 years experience; 11 years as general overseer of carding and spinning, six years as Superintendent and General Superintendent, both cloth and yarn mills; honorable discharge from army. Write "S-229," care Textile Bulletin.

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FIXERS

FOR DRAPER LOOMS

IN OUR NEW TIRE CORD FABRIC PLANT

Men who are looking ahead will welcome this opportunity to start right at the beginning of one of the most important new developments in the textile industry.

We have openings for several loom fixers in our new plant (now being completed) located in Painesville, Ohio, a small, attractive mid-western town. The work is of critical importance to the war and offers an outstanding post-war future.

Write in full detail, giving age, education, experience, draft status. Interviews arranged to suit applicants' convenience.

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WANTED—Position as assistant to president, cotton buyer or manager of average cotton mill. Excellently qualified with 20 years' experience as cotton buyer, office manager and superintendent. Employed by large South Carolina corporation where relations are very pleasant. Married; Protestant; temperate; good health; 45 years old. Minimum salary $7,500. Inquiry held in age, etc., are included.

Address "Box 486,"
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Textile Cost Accountant preferably with manufacturing experience or equivalent. Position open with group of successful modern mills operating on grey and colored finished goods. Permanent position at good salary. Correspondence kept confidential and all replies will receive consideration if full details of present position, experience, age, etc are included.

Write " Box No. 68,"
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YARN DYEING REPRESENTATIVE

Modern dyehouse in New York City seeks man to act as Southern representative. Applicants should be qualified to secure skein dyeing accounts, both in commercial and vat colors, for this progressive firm.

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WANTED

Cementer for public Roller Shop, man or woman. Must be fairly fast as well as good. Good pay for right person. Must have release and be ready to come on quick notice.

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20 to 40—40" Cotton Cards. Might possibly use 45". Give full information and price.

Write "Box 619,"
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1206 Pine St., Kingsport, Tenn.

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Experienced supply room manager for Southern mill; permanent job with good future. Apply, giving reference and experience.

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WANTED

Experienced Assistant Overseer Carding, Assistant Overseer spooling, Warping and Dressing, and assistant Overseer Cloth Department by large textile organization; well paying positions. Furnish references and complete background of experience, education, etc.

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Experienced night overseer of carding and spinning, mill located in Virginia. Permanent job with good prospects for right man.

Address "Virginia,"
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Will be available the first of the year for position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Complete course in carding and spinning and studied weaving. At present superintendent but wish to make change.

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IF it's Construction or Modernization anywhere in the South, let's talk it over.

DC **DANIEL CONSTRUCTION CO., Inc.**
Greenville, S. C. Birmingham, Ala.

Receivership for Royal Cotton Mill Co. Asked By Stockholders

A suit was filed Oct. 21 at Raleigh, N. C., against Royal Cotton Mill Co. of Wake Forest, N. C., by Willis Smith, Mrs. Anna Lee Smith and Mrs. Mary Creecy Smith, stockholders, in which the plaintiffs are asking that a receiver be appointed to take over the properties of the mill and to operate the business. Mr. Smith is a Raleigh attorney, and the other plaintiffs are his wife and his mother.

Don P. Johnston

The plaintiffs also are asking that the receiver, if and when appointed, file with Wake County Superior Court a complete inventory of the assets and liabilities of the defendant company; that the receiver be authorized and directed to "secure restitution for wrongful and illegal conduct of the defendant company's officers and employees;" and that the present officers and directors be removed from office.

The suit states that the defendant company now has outstanding 660 shares of common capital stock and 500 shares of preferred stock. The preferred stock was issued to Don P. Johnston of Wake County, according to the suit.

The plaintiffs contend that Willis Smith owns 60 shares of the common capital stock, Mrs. Anna Lee Smith owns 30 shares, and Mrs. Mary Creecy Smith owns 90 shares. The total assets of the Royal Cotton Mill Co., the suit states, are worth at least $750,000, and the mill is being operated at full capacity.

The plaintiffs further contend that prior to March of this year, Mr. Johnston, then president of the mill company, was record owner of 211 shares of common capital stock; his wife owned 250 shares; and Mrs. Jesse Powell Powers, his sister, owned ten shares. The three composed the board of directors of the mill company, and the directors voted as Johnston requested, the plaintiffs contend.

Until Aug. 2, 1943, the suit states, the defendant company sold its products in part through sales agents and in part directly through its officers and agents. Since that time, the plaintiffs allege, "services of sales agents have been unnecessary" because of the volume of business.

On that same date, the suit continues, the defendant company "wrongfully entered into a purported sales commission contract, under the term of which large sums of money belonging to the defendant company would be paid to Johnston & Smart Co." The contract, according to the suit, was made between the mill and William Iselin & Co., Inc., New York, and provided that the New York corporation should act as factors for the mill and recognize the partnership of Johnston & Smart as an agency for the mill for making sales.

Pursuant to the contract, the plaintiffs contend, there has been paid to Johnston & Smart Co., from the mill funds, approximately $60,000 in commissions. There are no services that Johnston & Smart rendered as sales agents that could not have been rendered by them as president and general manager of the defendant company, the plaintiffs further contend.

Johnston resigned as president of the mill July 3 of this year, the suit states, and Smart succeeded him as president. The board of directors fixed Smart's salary at $20,000 per year, according to the suit.

Two days later, the plaintiffs allege, the sales commission company of Johnston & Smart was changed to Johnston & Co., and a new contract, similar to the old one, was entered into with William Iselin & Co., Inc.

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BURKART-SCHIER CHEMICAL CO.
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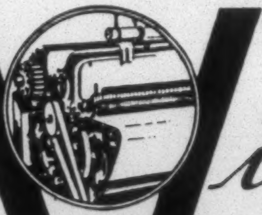

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Westinghouse Launches Study of Synthetic Fabric Laundering

The appointment of Miss Elizabeth K. Genger to the staff of the Westinghouse Home Economics Institute to head research on the laundering of synthetic fabrics has been announced by Mrs. Julia Kiene, institute director. Miss Genger, former instructor of textiles and clothing at the University of Maryland, will make her studies at the Westinghouse Appliance Division Laboratories in Mansfield, Ohio.

"The post-war period will see an increase in use of synthetic fabrics such as rayon, nylon, fiberglas and other new fabrics still in the development stage," Mrs. Kiene said. "They will be used for clothing and in home decorating and will, of course, require laundering methods that differ from those used for cottons and woolens."

So that consumers may know how to care for these fabrics when they are available, Miss Genger will seek the most efficient methods for washing these synthetics, the best ways to iron them, or the best way to finish them in lieu of ironing, Mrs. Kiene added. She will use the Laundromat, the Westinghouse automatic washer, but the non-automatic washing machine and hand laundering also will be used for comparison. The Laundromat washes, rinses and damp dries at the flick of a switch. "We know from pre-war experience with synthetic fabrics that they will require special laundering," Mrs. Kiene explained. "This is only logical since we don't wash natural fabrics such as woolens in the same way we wash cottons, another natural fabric. But we know far less about the laundering practices for synthetic fabrics, particularly for those that were on the market only a short time before the war."

Miss Genger's study will also include research on shrinkage and color fastness of the synthetic fabrics, Mrs. Kiene states.

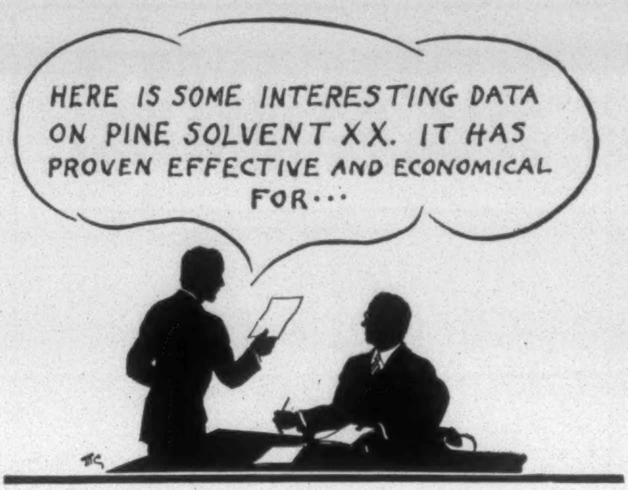
407 From Clemson Textile School in Service

Four hundred and seven graduates of the Clemson College textile school have joined the various branches of this country's armed forces. This information was made known recently by Prof. W. G. Blair, who has completed checking all the available records of the school's alumni. The figures were collected by Professor Blair in connection with his duties as liaison officer between the Clemson textile school and national headquarters of Phi Psi Fraternity.

In making his report Professor Blair noted that 13 of the alumni have been killed in action and four wounded. Six are missing, seven are prisoners and three have received medical discharges.

Training in South Carolina Mills Praised

The textile industry won the major laurels when the Greenville Chamber of Commerce sponsored a statewide banquet in Greenville, S. C., recently to honor supervisory industrial personnel who have completed special wartime training in co-operation with their employers and the War Manpower Commission. Certificates and badges were awarded to 139 supervisors from 30 cities and towns in South Carolina, and the great majority were men and women from textile plants which have taken positive steps to train new workers needed during the war emergency.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WOOL: Pine Solvent XX is valuable in raw-wool scouring . . . irreplaceable in fulling. From the raw stock it produces clean, soft, really white wool in prime condition for storage or further processing. In the fulling mill, it cuts time as much as 30% . . . costs no more . . . helps you meet contract delivery dates on time.

RAYON: In boiling off, Pine Solvent XX rapidly emulsifies gelatinous materials . . . is safe for the most delicate fabrics. Used in dyeing, it makes the fabrics wet out and sink quickly.

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Cotton Goods Market

The War Production Board's textile, clothing and leather bureau was expected late last month to issue a directive converting a large percentage of looms now on herringbone twills to tenting twills. The volume switched was expected to be well over ten million yards a month, which would do much toward meeting the huge requirements for military shelter fabrics.

WPB has announced that releases of cotton duck unsuitable for military purposes have been granted to a number of persons whose inventories of this fabric had been impounded by Direction 1 to Conservation Order M-91, and who had reported their holdings of cotton duck to the War Production Board as required by the direction.

Producers of 8.2-ounce combed cotton twill used for Army uniforms may sell it to the Quartermaster Corps on an adjustable pricing basis, the Office of Price Administration has stated. By this action, effective Oct. 18, the maximum price of uniform twill becomes subject to the finished price goods regulation (No. 127), from which it had previously been exempt. However, ceilings for the fabric will continue to be determined by the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation 157—Sales and Fabrication of Textile, Apparel and Related Articles for Military Purposes—until OPA establishes a specific price for this material. During this time sellers may reserve the right to charge the difference, if any, between the maximum price so determined and the specific price that will be provided by OPA.

Revisions of percentages of cotton textile output that must be set aside for export and for domestic rated orders under the distribution controls for cotton fabrics for the fourth quarter of 1944 have been announced by the WPB textile, clothing and leather bureau. The action was taken in amendments to Conservation Orders M-317 and M-317A issued Oct. 23.

Export set-aside percentages were slightly increased on many combed goods items, but remain about the same for carded cloths. Percentages of yardage to be set aside for rated orders were somewhat reduced in some cloth categories, chiefly in print cloths. Set-asides for denims of work clothing weights were eliminated from provisions of the order.

The total set-asides for all rated business have been reduced in order to give greater flexibility to the market in accepting unrated orders. Actually the amount of rated business which will be received by producers in the fourth quarter of 1944 will in all probability exceed that received in the third quarter. This probable increase, however, may be offset to some extent by the elimination of ratings to all intermediate processors, WPB indicated.

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Cotton Yarns Market

Changes in the production schedule, preference rating schedules and distribution schedule of supplementary order M-317B (cotton sale yarn production and distribution) were announced recently by the textile, clothing and leather bureau of the War Production Board.

The distribution schedule has been amended to conform with the new item numbering of Form WPB-658E, on which cotton sale yarn mills reported their third-quarter 1944 production. For purposes of simplification, the various yarn descriptions have been regrouped and reduced in number from 31 to 23 classifications. On the whole, the volume of production required as a minimum to fill rated orders has been slightly reduced.

The production schedule has been changed also to conform with the new item numbering of Form WPB-658E so that the proper yarn descriptions may correspond with yarn listings under the "did produce" and "may produce" item columns. The change is one of form set-up only. No production changes are made, and no shift of spindle operations will be required.

Comments in the Philadelphia cotton yarn market on the latest changes in M-317B are, on the whole, favorable. Spokesmen say they will need a little time to digest the real meanings of the modifications, but that on a first reading, it looks to them as though rated requirements will be slightly modified.

Others declare the amendments point to more free yarn for essential civilian use, which is the first time in months that this part of the market has had a ray of hope.

In the meantime, the market has moved along its staid course, with inquiries stepped up slightly as word went the rounds that WPB had altered the regulations for cotton sale yarn production and distribution. In most cases, they were told that distributors would have to study the new regulations more closely before acting on their inquiries.

The Census Bureau has reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during September at 122.3 per cent of capacity, compared with 11.63 per cent in August this year and 127.5 per cent in September last year. Active spindle hours during September totaled 9,380,598,254, or an average of 404 hours per spindle in place, compared with 9,952,330,677 and 428 in August this year, and 10,324,970,214 and 442 in September last year. Active spindle hours for September included: in cotton-growing states, 7,933,829,664, or an average of 449 hours per spindle in place; and in the New England states, 1,299,377,545 and 264.

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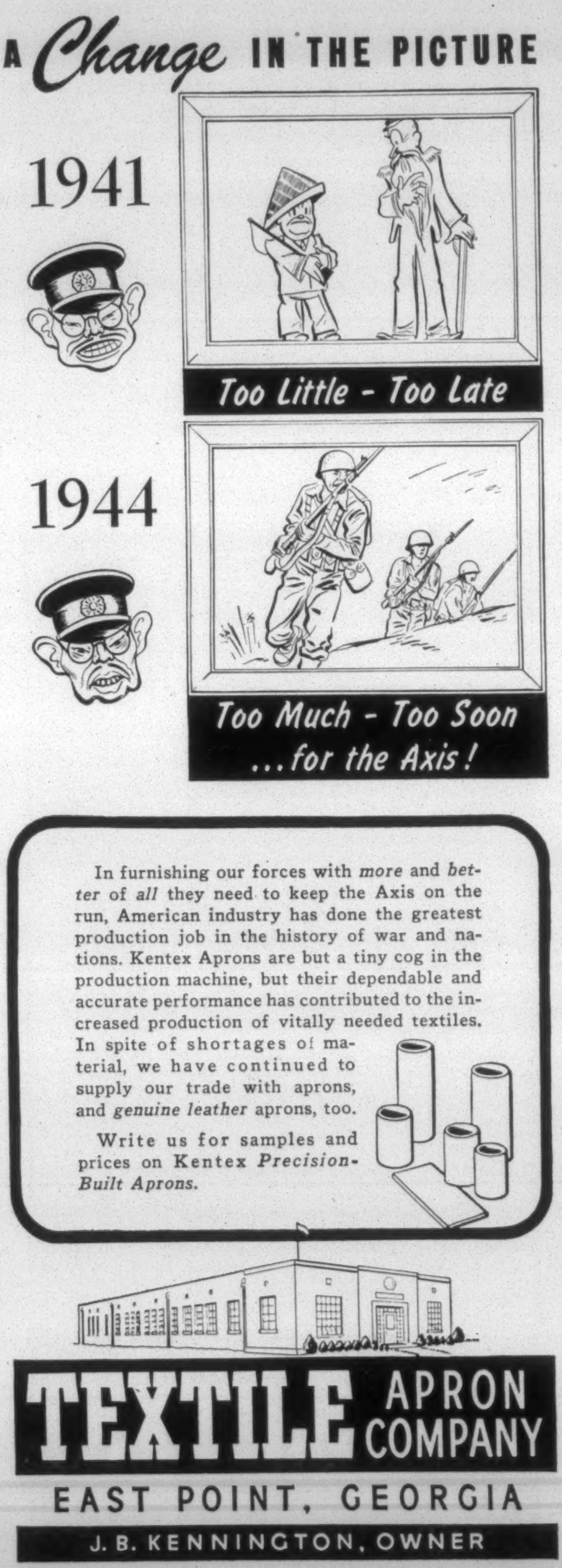
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1941
Too Little - Too Late
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In furnishing our forces with *more* and *better* of *all* they need to keep the Axis on the run, American industry has done the greatest production job in the history of war and nations. Kentex Aprons are but a tiny cog in the production machine, but their dependable and accurate performance has contributed to the increased production of vitally needed textiles. In spite of shortages of material, we have continued to supply our trade with aprons, and *genuine leather* aprons, too.

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New Series of Actate Dyes Announced By Tennessee Eastman

Tennessee Eastman Corp. has announced a new series of acetate dyes with exceptional fastness to sunlight in its line of Eastman acetate dyestuffs. This series, designated as LF, will include reds, greens, blues, oranges, browns, yellows, violets and pinks.

First in the new series is Eastman Fast Yellow GLF. This dye produces bright shades of neutral yellow on acetate rayon and nylon. Dyed in pastel shades on cellulose acetate rayon, 25 to 40-hour light fastness is obtained; and in heavy shades, light fastness approaches 240 hours. Yellow GLF dyes over temperatures ranging from 130° F. to 190° F. It exhausts rapidly and levels exceptionally well, and it may be used on either jig or box. It leaves cotton and viscose rayon white and is suitable for cross dyeing.

Eastman Fast Violet 5RLF is the second dyestuff in the LF series. An anthraquinone dyestuff, it dyes cellulose acetate a reddish shade of violet which has outstanding fastness to sunlight. A somewhat bluer shade, with good light fastness, is produced on nylon. Violet 5RLF dyes at 160° F. to 190° F. and is recommended for both box and jig dyeing.

In addition to its new LF series, Tennessee Eastman has brought out a new azo blue dyestuff, Eastone Blue BGF, which is said to be exceptionally fast to gas fading. Eastone dyestuffs are those in the Eastman acetate dyestuffs line which are dischargeable, as well as usable for plain dyeing.

Eastone Blue BGF dyes and levels at somewhat lower temperatures than azo blues previously offered to the trade. The manufacturer does not recommend that the new dyestuff be used on highly twisted fabrics at temperatures below 180° F. It is, however, recommended for fabric constructions that will withstand processing at 180° F. to 190° F., and, according to the company, will produce shades which are highly resistant to atmospheric gas fading on those fabrics.

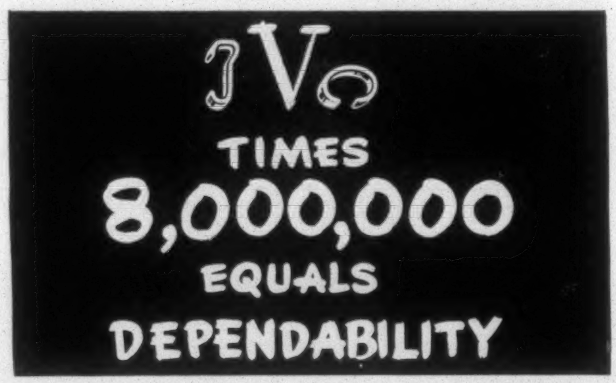
A.S.T.M. Receives Distinguished Service Award

At a special meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials in Philadelphia last month, Maj.-Gen. G. M. Barnes, chief, technical division, Army Ordnance Department, presented to the society the Ordnance Distinguished Service Award, this having been authorized some weeks earlier. President P. H. Bates, National Bureau of Standards, received the award for the members. Preceding the special meeting there was an informal dinner with local ordnance officials and representatives from Washington present with officers of the society and local members. In tendering the award, which was made "in recognition of outstanding and meritorious engineering advisory services, in war and peace, for the development, manufacture and maintenance of ordnance material," General Barnes stressed the great uniformity, reliability and quality which ordnance material must have, the quality being insured by proper and adequate specifications.

Members of Committee D-13 of the American Society for Testing Materials, which concluded its two-day fall meeting at New York Oct. 20, feel almost unanimously that the committee should lead the way and should provide early test methods for new materials. This was one of the conclusions developed as a result of a questionnaire, answers to which were received from 50 per cent of the D-13 membership. Widespread interest in the new finishes developed just prior to the war and also to meet military requirements led Committee D-13 to devote the general session of the meeting Oct. 19 to a symposium during which the speakers outlined the physical and chemical tests which would determine whether or not the new types of finishes are satisfactory for the purposes intended. It was realized that in addition to the immediate interest involved in military fabrics, there is an important post-war implication in this subject.

Other points emphasized in the results of the questionnaire were that D-13 should confine its interests to test-method development, and should not try to function as a professional society.

It is also the opinion of the majority of the membership replying to the questionnaire that test methods for textile materials should include consumer goods, and that new members from consumer groups should be obtained.



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First Award of A.A.T.C.C. Medal Honors Dr. Louis Olney

The first award of the Olney Medal by the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists was made to Dr. Louis A. Olney, for whom the medal was named, at the annual meeting of the association in Atlantic City, N. J., last month. Dr. Olney is professor emeritus of textile chemistry and dyeing at the Lowell (Mass.) Textile Institute, having retired as head of that department in June of this year.

The accomplishments of the medalist were outlined by Dr. Robert E. Rose, a past president of the association and retired director of the technical laboratory of the DuPont Co. at Wilmington, Del. Dr. Rose referred to the many years that Dr. Olney had served the textile industry in his work at the Lowell Textile Institute, as president during the first seven years of existence of the association, and as chairman of its research committee since its inception. Presentation of the medal was made by A. P. Howes, president of the Howes Publishing Co., Inc., which company endowed the medal for the association. In making the presentation, Mr. Howes quoted from the citation of the committee of award as follows:

FOR ACHIEVEMENT IN TEXTILE CHEMISTRY
LOUIS ATWELL OLNEY
THE OLNEY MEDAL AWARDED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS AND COLORISTS TO

The Olney Medal, front and back.

"Louis Atwell Olney, scholar, teacher, leader: you have done very much for us and for the textile industry. As a symbol of the appreciation of your associates, we make you the first Olney Medalist, knowing in your understanding way you will sense the good will, the affection, and the feeling of indebtedness for which this token stands."

In response, Dr. Olney expressed his appreciation for the honor that had been placed upon him and then reviewed the changes which had taken place in the textile wet processing industry since the time he became identified with the field.

The committee of award was composed of William D. Appel of the National Bureau of Standards and president of the A.A.T.C.C., Dr. Harvey Neville of Lehigh University, Robert W. Philip of the Callaway Institute, Charles A. Seibert of DuPont and vice-president of the association, and Kenneth H. Barnard of Pacific Mills.

The Olney Medal is to be awarded annually, or at such longer intervals as the committee of award may elect, for "outstanding achievement in the field of textile chemistry, which is understood to include the development of chemical agents or chemical processes used in the manufacture of textiles or methods of their evaluation."

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Post-War Textile Machinery

(Continued from Page 18)—is appreciated and it can be assumed that builders are giving a great deal of attention to developing better drafting for drawing plus other features of design that might aid in the elimination of static troubles experienced with synthetics and wool.

What features of a roving frame are most desired today? Ability to handle not only cotton, but also synthetics; freedom from tension trouble; reduction of end breakage; reduction in cleaning, especially of clearers; higher speeds; higher drafts; and less noise.

When considering the ability of a drafting mechanism to handle varied staple lengths, it should be remembered that the efficiency of drafting decreases as the range of staple lengths to be handled is increased. It is to be expected, then, that machines will be designed to handle different ranges of staple; for example, one unit to handle cotton and medium length synthetic staples, and another to handle synthetic staples only. In planning machine needs, the mill man must therefore decide what range of fiber lengths he will use. The features mentioned a few moments ago that are wanted for a roving frame will be available; probably the roving frames of the post-war era will be one of the really outstanding developments in textile machinery.

With respect to spinning frames, the post-war developments are again refinements. The greatest effort will be directed to crystallizing the many developments of drafting, not only for cotton, but more especially for synthetics, or units capable of handling both types of work within a fairly wide range of staple lengths. We should anticipate higher or better drafting, so that one-process roving and spinning will handle all medium to fine counts; there will be further improvements in spindle design to accommodate large packages, and together with this a greater application of the ideas developed for using paper tubes for spinning; increased use of anti-friction bearings; and redesign or cleaning-up of design to reduce cleaning cost, which is now too high. Whether any changes will be made in design to make the under parts of a spinning frame either less susceptible to waste accumulation or easier to clean, I do not know; perhaps we will see the day when this will be accomplished.

Spindle speeds for cotton spinning have reached their peak for present design conditions; gains that might be realized by use of higher speeds will probably be offset by increased power costs, for power consumption increases as the square of the increase in speed. Power costs will also limit package size.

Trends in post-war cotton twisters will be directed towards optimum package size, higher speeds where power costs permit, cleaner and heavier design, better bobbin builds. The rayon type twisters will continue to feature compactness of design, larger package sizes, the control of individual ends, and greater speed range; the characteristic type of endless belt design for spindle drive has proved efficient for handling large packages, and lends itself to compact design features as well as the individual spindle control. A new development embodying "two for one" type twisting will probably be put on the market after the war for certain types of twisting.

The present emphasis on quilled filling bobbins stems from the co-ordinated developments of large package spinning, efficient winders, and the recent developments in automatic quilling. Because of the fact that automatic quilling is new, it is only logical that a normal advance in refinement and competition can be expected in the post-war era. These quillers have been one of the few machines that have been produced quite extensively in the war period. They have proved themselves under severe operating conditions as being practical from every standpoint; however, refinements and improvements as well as new types are or will be marketed. Regarding the winders that supply the yarn for these quillers, I know of no developments not already on the market and familiar to you, with the possible exception of rayon winders. A new precise-wind machine for synthetics is now being produced; the outstanding feature of this machine is the control of yarn tension through the speed control of individual ends.

Weaving Developments

What are the developments in weaving, and preparation for weaving? Some mills already have a new type warp drawing-in machine that will handle any number of harnesses, any number of banks of drop wires, and will do this with steel heddles. The fancy mill that in the past has had to have a gang of drawing-in hands constantly on tap for various change-overs in styling will now be able to do the job quicker, cheaper and without many of these problems. This machine will be made in several sizes with a larger capacity. Loom design for the post-war era is again characterized by refinement. More attention is being paid to smoothness of operation, by using sturdier design, better machine work, and better balancing. Speeds, already high, will be increased; where speeds are not sacrificed, larger filling packages will be used; improvement in the let-off, especially for use with synthetics and rayons, will be featured; and other refinements can be anticipated.

Many general developments could be discussed if time were available; new machines for the exclusive use of long staple synthetics; improvements in vacuum stripping; the use of hydraulic couplings to obtain variable speeds; better air conditioning; new types of bobbins; and the application of electronics to textile machinery.

In our competitive system and because of it, new developments are always being made; each textile machine builder gains a temporary advantage by some new design; the result is a continuous see-saw of improvement, with the progressive and alert builders holding the advantage. Speaking as a representative of an educational institution, I can say that our interest lies with the overall advancement of the entire industry. It is our further opinion that no textile manufacturer can afford to delay modernization of equipment, if any investment is expected to pay for itself in savings. Do not wait for final perfection, or the development around the corner; you will be in a better bargaining position if you always modernize as soon as such a need is indicated.

The American Viscose life insurance plan for employees, wholly financed by the company, is now 25 years old, having been initiated in 1919. At the present time, approximately 14,600 employees are insured for a total of $14,125,000. During the quarter century since the beginning of the plan, benefits of $1,668,374 have been paid to 1,824 employees or their beneficiaries.

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STEELCOTE MFG. CO. • ST. LOUIS, MO.

Canadian Manufacturer: STANDARD PAINT & VARNISH CO., Windsor, Canada

Processing Synthetics on the Cotton System

(Continued from Page 22)—picker. We had a breaker picker composed of a hopper feeder and then two series of beaters. The feed roll was operating very much more accurately than you usually get it. We had the tandem system then—two hoppers, and that gave even better results. We watched the results from the breaker picker with an eagle eye for the same accuracy that you would demand from a finisher picker.

We extended the apron to include six laps, and one of those laps in itself was a mixture of part wool and part rayon. We could get any blend we wanted. We had flexibility.

I personally think that machinery should be designed which would do this job in one process; in other words, that we should have a machine with a system of hoppers in the back where we could get the exact weight or exact measure of the different types of rayon we are going to use and have that feed into the one-process machine and make a lap, and have that machine do tinting also. Have it designed from the floor up for handling synthetics, and also include some way of circulating air within the machine; why take it over to the wall and blow it back? There are no such machines now, but I know some of the machinery builders are working on such machines, and they will be available in the post-war era.

ATLAS ELECTRIC DEVICES COMPANY Fade-Ometers, Launder-Ometers, Weather-Ometers are meeting Federal specifications for the duration. Be prepared for the equally exacting civilian specifications after conversion.

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The next thing I want to speak on is carding. Mr. Culpepper was asked a question about a comparison between the roller card and the flat card. I have worked with roller cards in experimental units. It is agreed by the manufacturers of the cards and the men who have worked on it that on very coarse fibers and very long fibers and weak fibers the roller card is definite superior to the flat card. Why? Well, there is less breakage of your fibers, in the first place. Secondly, there is a better blending action. If you are familiar with the roller card you can visualize why there is better blending. The stock is picked up and carried back. Third, it is easier to work on. The fourth advantage is freedom from waste. You do not have the neps. The fifth point of superioristy is the production. When you come to the comparison of the roller card with the flat card on fine deniers and short fibers I do not know the answer. I do know that roller cards give you tremendous production. It should be mentioned there that if a mill has a wide range of staple lengths a small unit of roller type cards would be indicated. It does not cost much.

The next important machine is the roving frame. Perhaps more work for cotton and synthetics has been done on roving frames in the last six or eight years than on almost any other type of machine. On roving frames the manufacturers are faced with the same problems mentioned here—different staple lengths. Shall they build a machine to cover the whole range or build several machines and why? The efficiency of drafting depends on the drafting range you have to carry in your mechanism. So I look for this is the post-war era; one range of machines to handle fibers up to 1.5 inches in length and another range of machines to handle fibers from 1.5 to three inches—one range of machines designed for synthetics and another range of machines designed to handle cotton and synthetics. Those are still in the experimental stage. I have information, however, that machines designed to handle either cotton or synthetics will be available shortly after the war and that those machines will produce better work than the machines are producing now on either cotton or synthetics.

No great changes in spinning frames are looked for; it is, rather, small improvements on different parts of the machine, with greater emphasis on methods to reduce the cleaning, in spinning frames on spun rayon. It is almost a foregone conclusion that one roving process and one spinning frame will take care of yarns to quite a degree of fineness, and there should not be any need of more processing than that. We hope for improvements in the size of package, spindle speed and design, etc. Incidentally, on the question of spindle speeds for twisting or spinning, we have about reached the limit under present engineering methods.

In the matter of combinations there is a great field. You can combine low lustre with high lustre, combine rayon with cotton, combine rayon with cotton, etc. There is no limit to the number of combinations, and a good many of the mills will have flexible organizations to take care of those demands.

If you are going to long lengths on fine staples you will have processing difficulties. Remember that staple length is of value to you for primarily two reasons: first, strength of the yarn, and second, spinnability. The third reason, of course, is the hand of the cloth. But the other two reasons are primary. If you go from one to 1.5 inches you have a marked increase in strength, but as you go higher you get very little increase in strength or spinnability. You are approaching the limit of the strength of the fiber itself.

What is going to happen in the post-war era? What shall we have—startling developments or outright new machines? We shall have some startling developments. Machinery will be characterized by refinements. The trend is toward cleaning up on design, making better designed machinery. This observation is general and refers, of course, to the whole range.

New Air Conditioning Booklet Announced

How to plan post-war air conditioning to control temperature and humidity, clean the air, and provide adequate ventilation and air circulation is discussed in a new 16-page illustrated booklet announced by Westinghouse Electric Elevator Co. The booklet tells how air conditioning works, outlines the principal factors which must be considered to plan air conditioning for a specific application, and pictures and describes equipment including compressors, condensers, units and coils.

Installation photos illustrate the three general types of air conditioning—self-contained, factory-built within-the-space units, self-contained factory-built central-plant units, and custom-built central-plant units. Copies of the new booklet, "How to Plan Your Post-war Air Conditioning Today," may be secured from Dept. T. B., Westinghouse Elevator Co., 150 Pacific Avenue, Jersey City 4, N. J.

Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. Opens New Research Facilities

Formal opening of the Whitemarsh Research Laboratories of Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. took place last month at a dedication luncheon during which Leonard T. Beale, president of the company, turned over the new facilities to Dr. S. C. Ogburn, Jr., manager of research and development for the firm. Guest speaker at the luncheon was Charles F. Kettering, general manager of the General Motors Corp. research division. Prominent figures in the world of science, industry and education attended.

After the luncheon guests were conducted through the extensive laboratories. The Whitemarsh Research Laboratories have been converted from Whitemarsh Hall, the stately mansion of the late Edward T. Stotesbury at Whitemarsh, Pa. By the utilization of an existing structure suitable for conversion, the Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. saved time, building materials, labor and expense in creating an effective group of laboratories to meet the needs of its expanding research and development progress, at present largely devoted to war work.

The Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. was founded in 1850 "for the manufacture of lye and the alkaline salts of soda." Today it is known as an important manufacturer of chemicals used by the textile industry, including caustic soda, hydrogen peroxide, detergents, mildew and mothproofing agents, bleaches, etc.

The formal opening of the Whitemarsh Research Laboratories extended over Oct. 4, 5, 6 and 7, when invited groups groups were conducted through the premises by members of the research staff of the company.

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When Germany Falls—What About Textiles?

(Continued from Page 15)—manpower shortage. It has ordered the conversion of all suitable looms to the production of essential fabrics, but many of the looms weaving luxury fabrics are not convertible to the making of other materials. WPB also has given the textile industry considerable assistance in trying to help recruit and hold labor.

WPB regulations also control the production, use and distribution of cotton textiles in many fields. This control should be kept until the stringent supply situation has been corrected. New controls may be established and those which may become outmoded may be relaxed, but the intention is to see that every possible yard of cotton textiles is produced and guided into essential uses until supply and demand once are more nearly in balance.

There are four principal ways by which the situation as it affects civilians might be improved after "V-E" Day:

Cutbacks—Cutbacks may be expected from the Army after "V-E" day, although these will be limited by the extenside needs of the war against Japan. The War Food Administration, which requires great quantities of coarse textiles for bags and other packaging for foods and agricultural products, might also cut back slightly if military needs decline. However, the shortage of Indian burlap for bagging is so acute that no immediate relief is likely. Export has been held down to such an extent that any change in requirements is likely to be upward, as relief needs of the liberated countries have not figured heavily up to this time. Rubber released from military contracts will be absorbed by increased production of essential civilian articles requiring a corresponding amount of cotton fabrics.

Surplus—Surplus Army stock of manufactured apparel and the like, if there should be any in the near future, would be of limited use.

Increased Production—Only new recruitment or greater efficiency on the part of the current working force can improve production. Facilities are in excess of the labor to man them, and raw cotton is in plentiful supply, but many of the industry's workers have been attracted to higher paying work in war production. New recruitment is expected to be a slow process. However, greater working efficiency of the current labor force is already beginning to be noticeable as possession of the job becomes more important. Labor turnover is running as high as eight per cent a month, which presents a tough recruiting problem.

Decreased Consumer Demand—The fluctuation on consumer demand after "V-E" Day is unpredictable. Buying is expected to be more selective and with a greater emphasis on quality, as war employment slackens after the fall of Germany. However, demand has long been running ahead of production. With Pacific war expenditures still reflected in post-"V-E" Day demand, it can hardly be expected that demand will slacken even to the level of 1939. Total current supplies for OCR's use are estimated at 70 per cent of those available in 1939.

Textile Exposition Is Being Planned

A prospectus has been made and floor plans are being prepared for the 15th Southern Textile Exposition which may be held at Greenville, S. C., next year if war conditions permit, officials have stated.

William H. Bailey, vice-president of Atwood Machine

Co. at Stonington, Conn., who was in Greenville recently, said that his company had heard through its foreign agents of a number of potential purchasers of textile machinery in many different countries who had expressed a desire to attend the show. "We are impressed with the importance of announcing the holding of the exposition as soon as military authorities approve," said Mr. Bailey.

W. G. Sirrine, president of the Textile Hall Corp., said "the textile show is needed because it will bring together those who make machinery, equipment and supplies and those who make the cloth for discussing problems of maintenance and renewal."

Processing Oils and Chemicals Association Elects Fred Scholler

The annual meeting of the Processing Oils and Chemicals Association, Inc., was held Oct. 17 at Hotel New Yorker, New York, at which officers and a board of directors were elected for the coming year and many matters of current interest to the industry were discussed. Officers elected were Fred C. Scholler, president; Victor H. Berman, vice-president; H. B. Sweatt, secretary-treasurer. The new board of directors consists of F. C. Scholler (chairman), Ernest Nathan, L. L. Grombacher, L. E. Schroeder, H. B. Dohner, H. A. Harrison, G. A. Goulston, V. H. Berman, A. J. Royce, J. M. McChesney, C. M. Braham, D. S. Whiteman, P. E. Breer.

The meeting was largely devoted to a discussion of the present raw material situation and conditions that may be expected to exist in the post-war period. It was the consensus that while most raw materials were in easier supply at this time it might be some time following the end of the European phase of the war before normal conditions could be expected.

This organization was originally formed in 1931 as the Sulphonated Oil Manufacturers Association, Inc., to represent the interests of those engaged in the production of sulphonated products for the textile and leather industries. In 1941 the corporate name was changed to Processing Oils and Chemicals Association, Inc., in order to broaden the scope of its work to include all oil and chemical products used in the processing of textiles, leather, metals and cosmetics. This change has proven to be of great value to the members and the association, with 26 affiliated companies, is at the peak of its membership roll since its inception 13 years ago. Throughout the war period the association has worked with the various war agencies, through committee conferences with officials, presenting the needs of the industry for materials, aiding the membership in proper interpretation of government orders and directives, and assisting the members in their individual problems centering in Washington.

Brown Instrument Co. Is Cited

The National Security Award has been received by the Brown Instrument Co. for outstanding wartime security measures. Official presentation of the certificate of award and O. C. D. pennant was made during ceremonies held in Philadelphia Oct. 27. E. B. Evleth, vice-president and general manager of the Brown company, a division of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., accepted the certificate of award, the seventh won by Philadelphia organizations.

Photo Courtesy Pepperell Mfg. Co.

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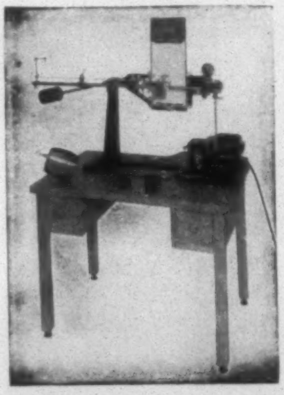

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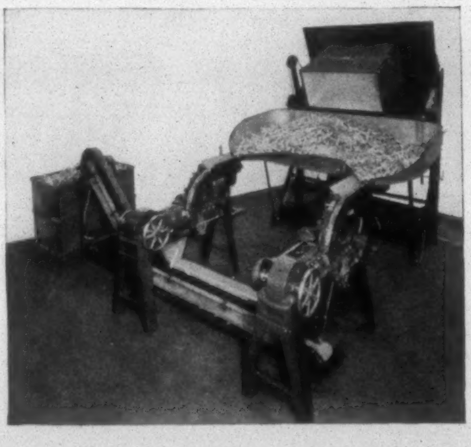

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OBITUARY

Grover W. Foster, 55, associated with Proximity Mfg. Co. for nearly 40 years, died of a heart attack recently at Greensboro, N. C. He is survived by his widow, two sons, two daughters, three grandchildren, three sisters and four brothers.

Maj. Charles E. Gravely, on leave as textile engineer for Talladega (Ala.) Cotton Factory, has been killed in action in Belgium, according to word from the War Department.

Harold Rowlands, 62, assistant comptroller of Pepperell Mfg. Co., died recently. Last rites were conducted at Needham, Mass. Surviving are Mrs. Rowlands, two sons and Mr. Rowlands' father.

Lieut. Robert S. Currier, 25, son of Kenneth Currier, head of the American Viscose Corp. war procurement department, was killed during the first paratroop invasion of Holland. He is survived by his parents, a brother and a sister.

Ramsey Peugnet, 74, long secretary of the Silk Association of America and its successor, the National Federation of Textiles, died recently at his home in Bronxville, N. Y. He was also secretary-treasurer of United States Testing Co. until 1942. Surviving are his wife, two sons and three daughters.

William H. Hall, 50, president and manager of the American branch of John T. Hardaker, Inc., English textile machinery manufacturing concern, died recently from injuries received in an automobile accident near Natural Bridge, Va. He was a native of Bradford, England, represented his company in India and Philadelphia until he opened the Charlotte branch 12 years ago. Last rites were held at Charlotte. Survivors include Mrs. Hall, two daughters and two sisters.

F. Coit Johnson, 81, well known in the cotton textile industry for a number of years, died last month. He was chairman of the board of J. H. Lane & Co., selling agent for West Bolylston Mfg. Co. at Montgomery, Ala., and Crown Mfg. Co. at Dalton, Ga. He is survived by two sons and a daughter.

Eugene C. Perkins, 67, treasurer of Perkins Soap Co., died last month at Springfield, Mass. He assisted in organization of the company in 1924. Survivors include his wife, a son and three grandchildren.

Edward L. Durgin, 78, died Oct. 22 at his home in Goldville, S. C. He was at one time interested financially in Joanna Textile Mills Co. at Goldville. Last rites were held at Clinton, S. C., and burial took place at Chicago. Mr. Durgin is survived by one sister.

Lieut. Hugh Johnson, Jr., nephew of James Johnson, Jr., secretary and treasurer, and Joel Johnson, vice-president, of Geneva (Ala.) Cotton Mills, is reported missing in New Guinea. He was the pilot of a B-24 bomber.

Foundation To Transfer Textile Research To Princeton Immediately

The board of directors of the Textile Foundation of Washington, D. C., has decided upon the immediate transfer of its program of fundamental research in the field of textile science from the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., where this research program has been carried out for the last eight years, to a new location at Princeton, N. J., in a property provided by the Textile Research Institute, Inc., of New York. As a result of this transfer it becomes possible to integrate the research effort of the Textile Foundation with the program of training and education at the graduate level which forms one of the five objectives of the Textile Research Institute in its campaign to provide the whole textile industry, covering natural and synthetic fibers alike, with a research organization and personnel adequate for needs and problems of post-war days.

Through the courtesy of President H. W. Dodds of Princeton University the Textile Foundation has secured the part-time services of Prof. Henry Eyring as acting director of the research program of the Textile Foundation and the Textile Research Institute. Under his direction it is planned to engage immediately in a broad program of research effort in the chemistry and physics of fibers and to initiate, under a fellowship plan, the educational activities of the Textile Research Institute. The decision to initiate this immediately instead of in the post-war period permits the research-training program to go into effect during the academic year 1944, thus advancing by at least a year the provision of trained personnel for the post-war era.

Dr. Robert E. Rose of Penn's Grove, N. J., who recently retired from his position as director of the E. I. du dont de Nemours & Co. technical laboratory, and who is chairman of the scientific advisory committees of both the Textile Foundation and the Textile Research Institute, has agreed to associate himself with the development as research counselor of both organizations, and will co-operate with Professor Eyring in the solution of the problems involved.

During the war years, the Textile Foundation has placed practically all of its research facilities in Washington at the disposition of government agencies for the solution of urgent war problems. These activities will be maintained by the foundation at Washington until the expiration of all existing government contracts. Dr. Milton Harris, who has director of the foundation's research activities in the Washington area, has attained a nation-wide recognition in scientific circles. He has been responsible for the great success which has attended the foundation's research effort hitherto and will continue to direct and supervise its war research program in Washington. At the conclusion of the war contracts about the first of the year, Dr. Harris plans to retire from his position to engage with some of his associates in private practice in the textile research field.

The Textile Research Institute's program of graduate training becomes effective at Princeton, N. J., Nov. 1. Through this program, the institute will offer a number of research fellowships. The fellows will have an opportunity to work toward their doctor's degree at Princeton University, and also to do research work in the laboratories of the Textile Research Institute at Princeton. Those accepted as fellows will receive $700 per year, and the institute will also pay the graduate tuition fees.

This program was developed out of the recognition that

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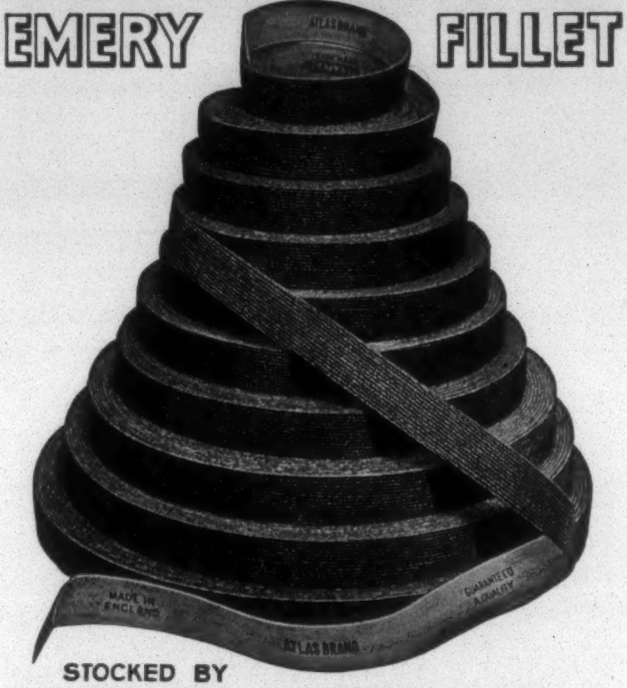

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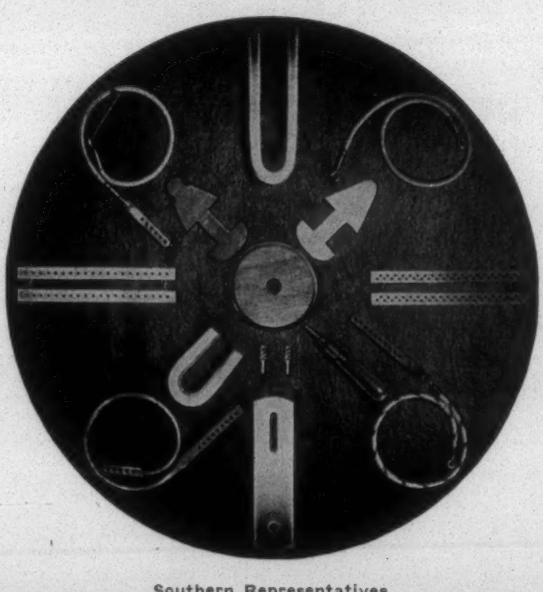

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one of the great needs of the textile industry is an ample and continuing supply of scientifically trained research workers to carry on the projects of the various research groups, and to man the research staffs of individual companies. The majority of the graduate students will be engaged in study involving technical research but it is planned to include each year a few graduate students in the field of economic research.

In a statement made by Princeton University at the time the plan for the graduate training program was first announced by the institute, the following information was included: "In accordance with a practice already established in its relations with research institutions in the community, the university would expect to make available to properly qualified personnel of the Textile Research Institute the opportunity to enroll in graduate courses and proceed to advanced degrees in Princeton University so far as this could be achieved within the restrictive quota regulations that govern the operation of the graduate school. The program of study and the research work of those so involved would be arranged to the mutual satisfaction of both the graduate school and the textile research institute."

Prospective fellows are invited to send inquiries concerning the program to Dr. Henry Eyring, acting director of fundamental research, Textile Research Institute Laboratories, Princeton, N. J.

Pre-Testing of Rayon Aiding Consumers

Continued progress is being male by the United States rayon industry in carrying out programs for pre-testing rayon fabrics to insure their serviceability, resistance to shrinkage, color fastness and other qualities that are needed to provide thoroughgoing consumer satisfaction, according to the American Viscose Corp. The aim of the industry in this effort is to provide the public with dependable rayon merchandise and, by the use of informative labels, to give consumers accurate, scientifically determined information on fabric serviceability.

The testing programs have been of great value in maintaining high standards of fabric construction and finishing during the war period, Viscose points out. Following the war, when consumers will be more critical than at present, it is expected that tested rayon fabrics will be an imporant factor in providing the quality rayon clothing and other fabrics that will be in demand.

Damaged Burlap To Be Released

The War Production Board announced the issuance of Direction One to Conservation Order M-47 (burlap and burlap products) Oct. 23. This direction authorizes the release of government-owned damaged burlap for uses essential to the war effort when other less critical material cannot be used, or is unavailable.

Concerns interested in this material should file Form WPB-541 with the nearest WPB field office. Applications should specify the number of yards required and the construction (width and weight) preferred. For purposes of identification, this damaged cloth is known as "XXX damaged burlap" and this description should be used in the application. It is expected that the release of this damaged burlap will help relieve the tight position on wrapping materials, WPB officials said.

Post-War Textile Economic Research Project Now Under Way

The Textile Research Institute, Inc., now has under way an economic research project involving a study of the probable competitive position of the American textile industry in the post-war era, according to announcement by Robert R. West, chairman of the institute's committee on economic research, and Douglas G. Woolf, director of economic research for the institute. The project is centered in Princeton under the direction of Prof. A. M. McIsaac of the department of economics at Princeton University. The active direction of the project is in the hands of an executive committee of three, including Dr. McIsaac, Dr. James G. Smith, also of the Princeton faculty, and Mr. Woolf. The project is being financed by an appropriation from the Textile Foundation.

A textile economic research group has been set up for the purpose of conducting this study. This group will include the executive committee mentioned above; members of the Princeton University faculty in economics and other departments who will conduct project studies; such other staff and representatives of other organizations as may be required for the effective prosecution of the program; and a Princeton advisory committee on textile economic research to provide consultation, advice and technical guidance for the project.

The project will be broken down into three phases: (a) an introductory survey of the contemporary position and problems of the textile industry; (b) the conduct of special project studies concurrently with this introductory survey; and (c) the drafting of a final report designed to summarize and emphasize the findings of the various subject-studies. Those findings will be presented in a form which will be useful to the textile industry and to individual companies in formulating their operating policies.

Throughout the entire study, most careful thought will be given to the method of presentation in view of the fact that it is recognized by both the economic research committee and the staff members at Princeton that this is a major consideration in the development of an economic study in an industry. The study grew out of the recognition of the need for such a project because it is inevitable that the economic problem will be paramount in the industry after the war.

In the control of continuous operations in which a web of material is immersed in a saturating bath, subjected to pressure between rolls, and dried, certain variables have been found to be of paramount importance. *Textile Research* for October in a paper entitled, "Control of Continuous Processes" describes the results of experiments designed to determine the variables which affect the adsorption and retention of Hevea latex in fibrous batting.

Also in the October *Textile Research* specific examples of application of the quality control chart technique in applied textile research are cited. These include a comparison of the value of two test techniques and evaluation of the output quality of a card equipped to produce better roving.

Another feature is a presentation of detailed calculations for a set of ordinates proposed as a standard to be used in interpreting spectrophotometric data in testing camouflage samples.

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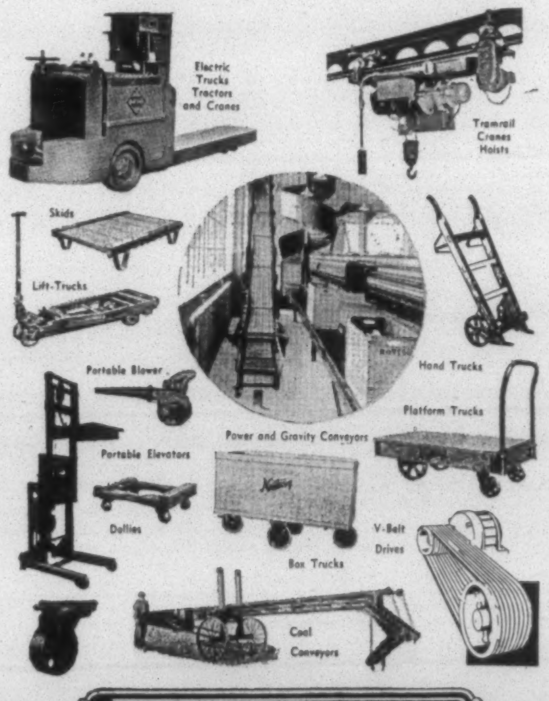

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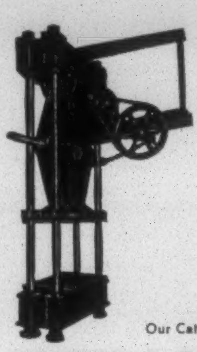

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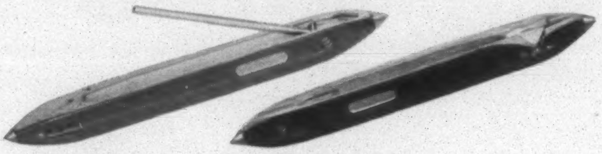

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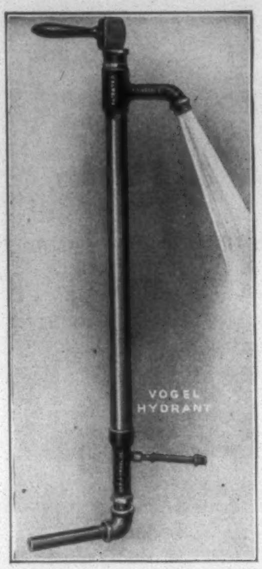

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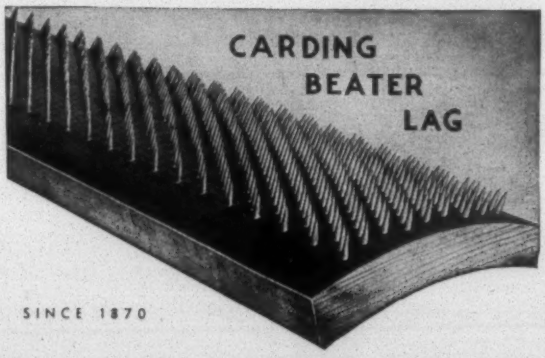

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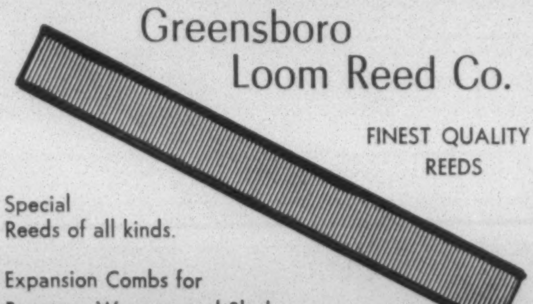

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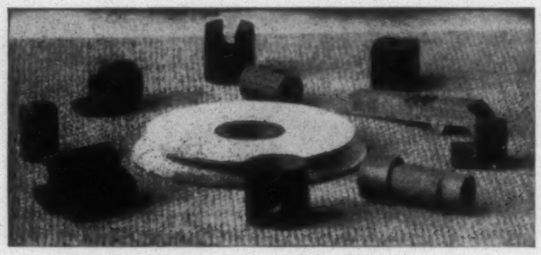

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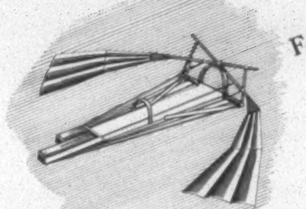

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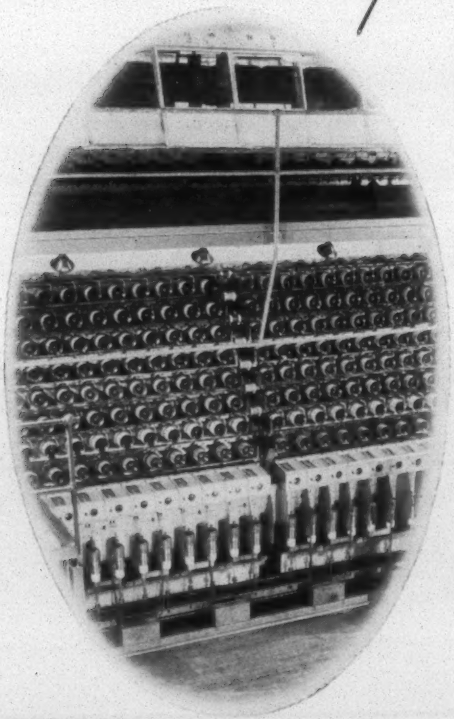

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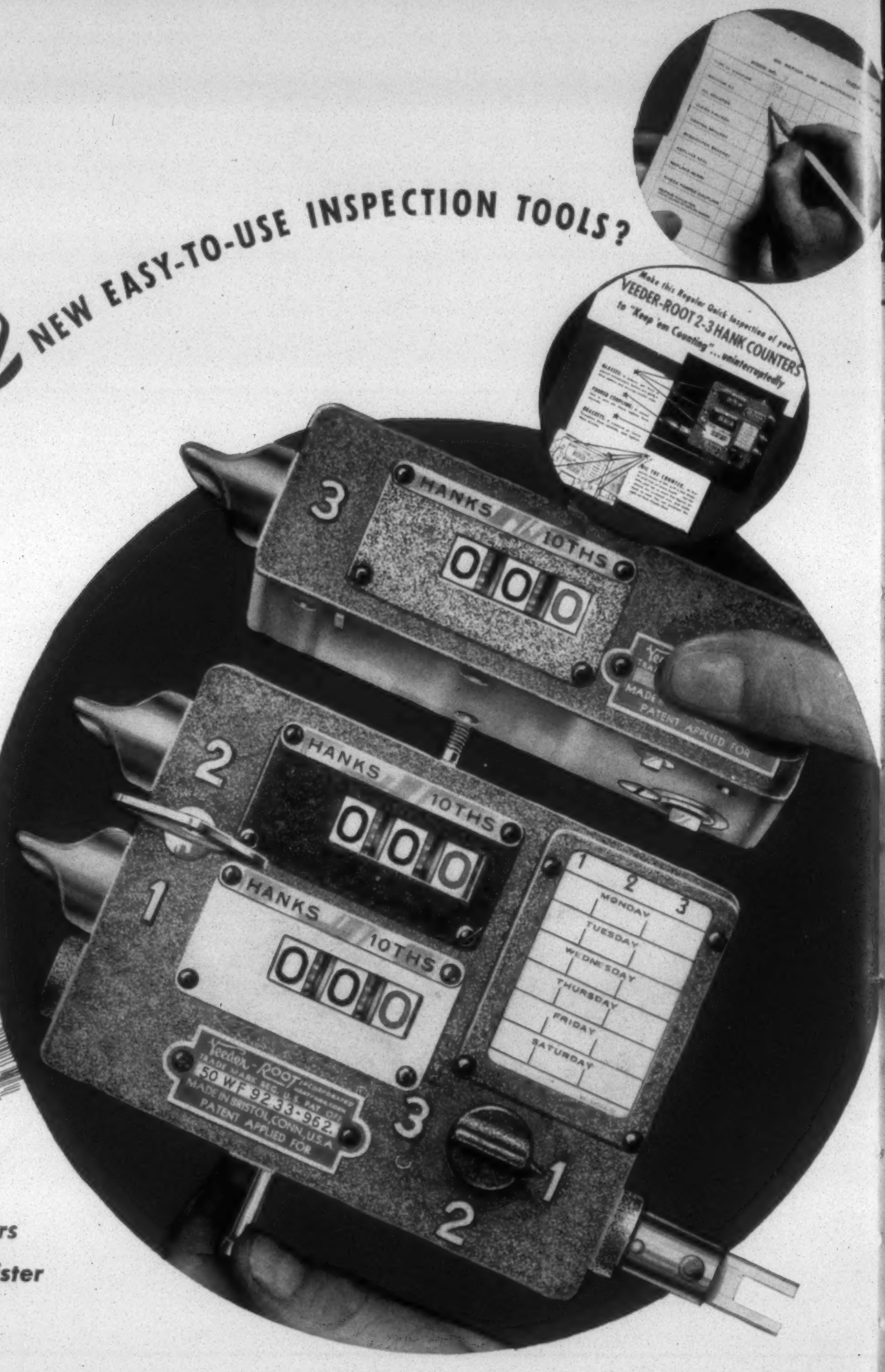
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